New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1650. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] FROM THE LYONNAIS.

[illegible] of Passengers [illegible]

The Bordeaux Report Unfounded.

NAVAL AND MARINE AFFAIRS.

We do not like to throw discredit upon so agreeable news as the following, but there are good grounds for doubt. Villa Clara is a small town on the south side of Cuba, near Cienfuegos, and about 150 miles from Havana; the date of this news is Dec. 22, and [illegible] Quaker City sailed from Havana on the morning of that day, bringing the latest dates. Again, not communicating [illegible] with any parties in Havana [illegible] concerned in the fate of the passengers of the Lyonnais, [illegible] had heard this exciting news or [illegible], have not written a letter, so [illegible], to any person in this City on the subject. According to the above account Señor Ulate, [illegible], and the other passengers, were picked up [illegible] after the disaster, which must have [illegible] Nov. 3, [illegible]. From the point [illegible] this vessel returned to Jamaica, twelve [illegible] fifteen days would be a fair passage. So [illegible] the facts must have been known in Kingston by [illegible] middle of November. It is scarcely possible that [illegible] exciting intelligence could have been forty days [illegible] Havana, or rather, that it should not have [illegible] known there at all—but have been received by the way of Cienfuegos and Villa Clara. The dates from Jamaica are to the 12th of November. Our files [illegible] Kingston have been searched in vain for any allusion to the subject. On the whole we are inclined to fear that the story has arisen from the finding of one of the lost steamer's boats, by the brig Beauty, which went to Jamaica, just as the Bordeaux rumor arose from the picking up of the second mate's boat. We only hope that our speculations may be falsified, and that the good people of Villa Clara have, indeed, received back again their former Lieutenant-Governor.

The following was published last evening, and [illegible] from the office of the *Courrier des États-Unis*.

From *L'Aborada*, a Cuban journal, published at Villaclara, of the 22th inst., we translate:

We have to communicate to our readers a piece of news which will be received with the most universal satisfaction.

Señor Don José de Ulate, one of the passengers of the *Lyonnais*, is safe. The next day after the catastrophe he was picked up by a British vessel bound to Jamaica.

His wife was saved at the same time, as well as some other passengers. This news has been confirmed by a private letter from a friend of the former Lieutenant-Governor, who, when he left us, left [illegible] such deep and warm sympathy.

Señor Ulate was the former Lieutenant-Governor of Villaclara.

The steamer *Fulton* brings information that shortly before she left, a telegraphic dispatch from Bordeaux to Havre, contradicted the report that the [illegible] of the lost French steamer had [illegible] that port. The rumor no doubt arose from [illegible] of the intelligence of the finding of the second mate's boat.

[illegible] BOAT FOUND.—We have advices by telegraph from Halifax, that Brig *Beauty*, from Jamaica, picked up one of the *Lyonnais'* boats, on her outward [illegible], near the place where the steamer was lost; [illegible] boat was bottom up and stove, and had some articles attached to her that fully establishes her identity as one of the five that belonged to the steamer.

THE FROZEN CREW.

The schooner seen sunk in Hereford Inlet, with crew frozen in the rigging, given in yesterday's issue, is no doubt the one referred to below:

Schooner [illegible], of Long Island, went ashore [illegible] inst., at Hereford Bar, near Cape May, and will prove a total loss. She was loaded with coal. The Captain and crew suffered terribly. Two of the crew were frozen to death—(names unknown.) The Captain, steward and four seamen were rescued after having been exposed for thirty-eight hours. They [illegible] badly frozen. The Captain resides in Philadelphia, where he has a wife and four children.

Ship *Jersey*, of Salem, before reported ashore south of Cape Henry, went ashore in the snow storm of 20th inst., between 9 and 10 o'clock, on the Gravel bar, at the Wash Woods, about 30 miles below Cape Henry. The masts were cut away, and every effort was made to save the vessel and cargo, but in vain. Two boats were launched and lost, and the crew, excepting one man, succeeded in getting to the shore, about half a mile from the ship, in an old boat that had been condemned. One was washed overboard, and another, John Morton, of Halifax, froze to death after reaching the shore. The officers and crew were hospitably accommodated by Mr. William Baroo, near the shore, after having suffered greatly from the severity of the weather, and their narrow escape from the perils of the deep. The vessel, with her cargo, will prove a total loss, and are advertised to be sold Jan. [illegible]. At last accounts the vessel's upper deck was three feet under water.

AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN IN TROUBLE.

The Captain of the bark *G. D. Amoock*, at Havana on the 5th inst., from Mobile, has got himself into difficulty on a very serious charge. It is stated that the cook of the vessel (whom the Captain represents [illegible] character) was put in irons on the voyage, for threatening the lives of the officers. He was brought on deck in this condition, and his irons made fast to the rigging aloft, but though seen at dark, in the morning he was not to be seen. The Captain says he jumped overboard to avoid punishment; the crew make charges which involve the Captain, and the case was to be examined into by the U. S. Consul.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners met yesterday at 3 o'clock. Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, President, in the Chair, and a quorum present. By the weekly statement it appears that the past year there have been admitted [illegible], and from Dec. 24, [illegible]. The number of inmates in the Marine Hospital is 118, and in the institutions on Ward's Island, 1,419. The receipts of the Commission to the 24th inst. amount to $[illegible], and received since for the commutation of alien passengers $[illegible]—making a total of $211,344 24. The disbursements on account to Dec. 24 amount to $[illegible]; sundry expenses, $[illegible].

Mr. Crabtree offered a resolution ordering that the salary of the Matron of the Marine Hospital be paid for the month of November, in lieu of the disputed claim between her statement and that of Dr. Harris. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Purdy offered a resolution requesting the Superintendent of Ward's Island to report to the next meeting of the Board a statement of the workings and condition of the Emigration Refuge and Hospital up to the 31st December, 1856.

The Commissioners, in answer to the resolution passed at a late meeting of the Ten Governors, requesting the Commissioners to remove the lunatic patients from Blackwell's Island, to make room for those of the Ten Governors, answer as follows:

"The Commissioners have no authority or right to receive lunatics. The laws of this State are express on that point. Lunatics are to be examined by two Justices of the Peace, and committed to such secure place as may be provided by the overseers of the poor—in this City, by the Governors. It is made the duty of the Governors to provide such place, and, if a public asylum, the approval of it by the Supervisors is necessary. The Governors have not, and cannot provide, any of the institutions on Ward's Island as a fit place for lunatics such as would meet the approbation of the Supervisors, for there is no such edifice on that island. Yet, in the face of this law and these facts, the Governors undertake to transfer to an irresponsible place lunatics who have been committed to their charge by the judgment of a court and for whose custody they are responsible to their friends and to the public. They complain, too, that the Commissioners, troubled [illegible], refused to aid them in their open and direct violation of the statutes.

The law makes such an act in the Governors [illegible] a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and but for the resistance of the Commissioners to this attempted unlawful act, the Governors might have found themselves inmates, instead of visitors, of their Penitentiary establishment on Blackwell's Island."

The Board then adjourned until next Wednesday, at 3 P. M.

THE BUFFALO ABORTION CASE.—In the case of Dr. Barker, of Rochester, for causing the death of Mrs. Julia Rosenhall, in Buffalo, in attempting to procure an abortion, the Coroner's Jury have rendered a verdict of willful murder, the penalty of which is in this case imprisonment for life. The real name of the lady was Emilie Muer, and her parents live on Chestnut-street, Rochester. Dr. B. was formerly a resident of Albany, and has served one term in the State Prison for the crime of arson. The girl's parents had supposed she was married, and are in deep affliction at what has occurred.

THE NEW BRIGADIER GENERAL.—The nomination by the President of Brevet Major-General Persifer F. Smith to a brigadier generalship in the United States army created at the last session of Congress was sent to the Senate yesterday; and in the [illegible] the nomination, as is the custom in such cases, to the Committee on Military Affairs, it was immediately and unanimously confirmed by that body. Never was a compliment more richly merited; and we feel quite sure that the selection of the President, and the prompt and generous action of the Senate in thus honoring one of the most gifted and gallant of our military heroes, will be heartily indorsed by a grateful and an admiring people.—Union

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Negotiations with New-Granada—Survey of the Islands in the Bay of Panama—The Extradition Treaty with the Netherlands, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

Information has been received here that Hon. Isaac E. Morse, the Special Minister of the United States to Bogota, examined the islands in the Bay of Panama, on the 18th December, in company with Consul A. B. Corwine and Commodore Merviné. It will be remembered that Mr. Morse's instructions direct him to negotiate with the Government of New-Granada for the cession to the United States of municipal control over certain of these islands, as well as over the transit route.

Mr. M. does not conceal the fact that the United States Government looks to the early establishment of a naval dépôt in the Bay of Panama. He also admits the substantial accuracy of the statement made by the TIMES, some weeks ago, in relation to the demands he is to make of the Government at Bogota. It was Mr. M.'s opinion when he left Panama that he would close his business up with the Government of New-Granada within six weeks—an expectation which did not raise his judgment in the estimation of those who are familiar with the temporising, procrastinating habits of the people with whom he has to deal.

The President sent to the Senate last year an Extradition Treaty with the Government of Netherlands, which had been negotiated by AUGUST BELMONT. The convention doubtless was originally drawn in the Dutch language; but BELMONT's translation of it turns out to be neither Dutch, English nor Sanscrit. Upon examination by the Senate its language is found so shockingly bad and so uncertain, that the Committee on Foreign Relations will not report it for confirmation.

The President, who did not discover the incoherence and illegibility of the document before he sent it to the Senate, is now so ashamed of it that he desires to withdraw it, which he will probably be permitted to do. It is to be hoped that, under the next Administration, our representatives abroad will, at least, be sufficiently conversant with the language of their own country to be able to put a simple treaty into intelligible shape.

The Navy Department is satisfied that the transfer of the new and old crews of the *St. Marys* at Panama, *via* the Panama Railroad, was effected in the most satisfactory manner,—thus establishing by practical experiment the wisdom of the new policy in the management of our Pacific Squadrons, inaugurated by Secretary DOBBIN.

A letter just received here from a lady friend of Mr. SUMNER, states that he proposes to start for Washington on Monday next; also that he is gaining very slowly, and still complains of much suffering in his back upon exertion.

Numerous memorials are pouring in from New-York, Boston, and other shipping ports, protesting against the passage of a law compelling all vessels to adopt ROGERS' universal code of marine signals. The remonstrants generally admit the great value of the code, but protest against the compulsory use. It would seem to be quite as reasonable to protest against the compulsory inspection of steamboat boilers, the carrying of life-boats, &c., &c. S.

Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet—Comfort for the New-York Clique—The Pacific Railroad—The New Brigadier-General.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1856.

CABINET SPECULATIONS.

It is comparatively useless to attempt any intelligent speculations as to the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN, for the programme changes so frequently that to-day's arrangement is quite at fault to-morrow. This is necessarily so, as the President elect will not, and cannot well definitely settle upon his Cabinet advisers so long in advance. These points should be borne in mind by those who take interest in the various speculations as to the Cabinet which are thrown out, and not charge to the correspondents any disappointment their expectations may sustain in the premises.

THE STATE AND TREASURY DEPARTMENTS.

Some time since I contradicted the rumor that Mr. CASS had been tendered and had accepted the position of Secretary of State. My contradiction was based upon that gentleman's own unequivocal denial of the statement. It is nevertheless true that he is talked of for the State Department, and, judging by present appearances, there is little doubt that he will be the Premier, a fact from which Lord PALMERSTON, doubtless, will borrow a world of trouble, as those venerable statesmen waste no love for each other. Mr. COBB, of Georgia, was mentioned occasionally for the Chair of State, but will be set down for the Treasury Department, unless something should occur to prevent Mr. CASS from accepting the Premiership, in which event Mr. COBB's chances of the latter place are promising.

MESSRS. TOUCEY, CLIFFORD AND BRIGHT.

Mr. TOUCEY of Connecticut, seems likely to realize the vanity of human hopes, and the truth of the Scripture declaration that, "The last shall be first, and the first last." The first man set down with certainty for a place in the new Cabinet, it is now pretty well settled that he must give place to Hon. NATHAN CLIFFORD of Maine, who will be tendered the only Cabinet appointment allotted to New-England. Mr. BRIGHT still stands firm for the State Department if he fails of reëlection to the Senate from Indiana; and Messrs. RUSK and BENJAMIN are talked of as among the foremost candidates from the far South. I mistake the man greatly if the Senator from Texas would accept any Cabinet position.

COMFORT FOR THE NEW-YORK CLIQUES.

New-York parties certainly occupy a good deal of Mr. BUCHANAN's thoughts for the reason that they are thrust upon his attention by the horde of greedy spoils-hunters. When the appointments come to be made, you will find that the new President has struck at the root of the trouble among the New-York cliques. FOWLER, MCKEON, and every other Federal office-holder of high grade in your City, will find himself a head shorter very soon after the 4th of March. The policy of letting each man serve out the full term for which appointed has been abandoned; and unless Mr. BUCHANAN's present good resolutions fail him, the new appointees will be selected from among the sterling men of the Democratic Party—men whom office will seek and who will honor the office. The old party hacks will all be thrown overboard; and the men who clamor most for reward of past services to the party will be forgotten. The Collectorship has already been tendered (unofficially, of course,) to J. H. BROWER, Esq., who declines. For the Surveyorship efforts are now making to secure the services of a wealthy gentleman of high standing in your City, who, though living in a largely Republican district, came within less than fifty votes of being elected to office at the late election. These constitute examples of what is the present purpose of Mr. BUCHANAN. All good citizens will hope that he may "hold fast to the faith."

THE LANDS COMMITTEE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The story that the Committee on Public Lands of the House has agreed to report in favor of giving the Southern Pacific Railroad grant to the T. Butler King & Robert J. Walker Company is erroneous. Nothing has yet been definitely decided upon; nevertheless the proposition is entertained and considered, instead of being scouted at once as it ought to be.

THE NEW BRIGADIERSHIP.

The announcement that Gen. SMITH had been nominated for the new Brigadier Generalship created by last Congress took the Senate rather by surprise today. It will be remembered that when the act creating the office was before Congress, it was generally understood that it was to be filled by the nomination of General SHIELDS, whose personal popularity alone carried the measure. SHIELDS was much disappointed at his failure to receive the appointment, but took it philosophically, went out West, turned his sword into a ploughshare, and is prospering exceedingly in the peaceful life of an agriculturist.

Our National Theatre is about to pass into the hands of a lady manageress, Miss FANNY MORANT, who has just taken the lease, and will reopen the house to-morrow night. Miss MORANT is a great favorite at the capital, and possesses the combination of youth, beauty, wit and talent essential to success in the arduous enterprise in which she is about to embark. She opens the season with the new drama of "Masks and Faces," in which she sustains the character of *Peg Woffington*. S.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

No. 33.—*Williams*, appellant, vs. *Hill, McLane & Co.*, appellees.—The argument in this case was concluded by Mr. PHILLIPS, of Alabama.

No. 27.—*Terence Cousin*, appellant, vs. *Evariste Blanc*, executrix, et al.—The argument in this case was opened and concluded to-day by Mr. JANES, of New-Orleans, for appellants, and Senator BENJAMIN, appellees.

No. 34.—*Wm. A. Shaffer vs. James A. Scudday*.—This case was argued to-day by MILES TAYLOR, of New-Orleans, for appellee, and Mr. BENJAMIN for appellant.

These three cases involve no legal principles of general interest, and are of themselves not very important. LEX.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

JOSHUA J. BROWN, of New-York, was admitted to the Bar.

Case No. 2—*Benjamin F. Morning vs. Alfred S. Gupterman* et al.—Cause submitted to the Court on record, and a printed argument by Mr. WASHBURNE, for plaintiff.

No. 36—*William K. Post* et al., claimants of the cargo of the ship *Richmond*, vs. *John H. Jones* et al.—Argued by Mr. O'CONOR for appellants, and Mr. LORD for appellees. Adjourned till Friday.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PATERSON, N. J.

PATERSON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

A destructive fire occurred here last night, on the corner of Main and Van Houten streets. Eight stores were totally consumed, together with the entire contents. The stores of VANDERVOORT & SNYDER, dry goods; A. STOUTENBOROUGH, dry goods; W. TUNISON, dry goods; Mr. KIRK, bakery; a stove store adjoining; S. ALLEN, tobacconist; JAMES DUNN, confectioner; Mrs. KELLY, variety store; BEAM & TAYLOR, shoes and boots, were considerably damaged by water; also several other buildings across the street, were more or less damaged by fire and water. The total loss is estimated at $50,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FIRE AT AKRON, OHIO.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The *Beacon* office, at Akron, Ohio, was burned on Monday morning, together with Messrs. BEEBE & ELKER's Bookstore, WELMORE & Co.'s Agricultural store, and BOWEN & BARBER's Grocery store. Several adjoining buildings were also greatly injured.

FIRE AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The Medical Department of the University of Louisville was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is covered by insurance, and enough of the apparatus was saved to enable the lectures to be continued in the Law Department adjoining.

FIRE AT MILAN, OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The grist-mill and saw-mill of Messrs. MERRY & GAY, at Milan, Ohio, together with MERRER & SKINNER's block factory, were burnt yesterday morning. The former's loss is estimated at from $12,000 to $15,000—the latter's at $5,000. No insurance.

Another Boat of the Lyonnais Picked Up at Sea.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The brig *Beauty*, from Jamaica, arrived at Halifax on Saturday night, reports that on the outward voyage on Nov. 9, lat. 40°, saw a whale-boat, bottom up, starboard side stove and oars lashed to thwarts, with a lugsail mast floating alongside. The boat contained a cask of water and a life-buoy marked "*Le Lyonnais*, Havre," also a white shirt and a fine cambric handkerchief, marked "F. E."

From St. Louis.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE—ARREST FOR FORGERY.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The Missouri Legislature organized permanently yesterday. W. D. MCCRACKEN, Democrat, was chosen Secretary of the Senate, and ROBERT HARRISON, Democratic Whig, Speaker of the House. The Bentonites and Americans fused in opposition to the Democrats.

E. C. DAVIS, late Superintendent of Public Schools, has been arrested here for forgeries on various persons and banking-houses, amounting to $12,000.

Ocean Steamers.

SAILING OF THE CANADA FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* sailed for Halifax and Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-day, with 11 passengers for the former and 38 for the latter port. Among the passengers for Halifax was CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., of New-York, who goes to Newfoundland to make arrangements in connection with the proposed trans-Atlantic telegraph cable. Mr. FIELD will return probably in about two weeks. The *Canada* takes out about $272,000 in specie.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The screw steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 17th instant, is signaled off Cape Island. Her advices are the same as those by the *Fulton* at New-York.

THE ALABAMA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

The steamer *Alabama*, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

THE NASHVILLE AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Nashville* arrived here at 7 o'clock on Monday night.

Railroad Casualty.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The 7 o'clock train from New-York this morning struck a covered wagon near Milford, in which were WM. KELSEY and GILBERT NETTLETON, instantly killing KELSEY and nearly killing NETTLETON. Both belonged in Milford.

Court of Appeals.

List of First Thirty Causes on Court of Appeals Calendar for January Term, 1857.

1. Leavitt vs. Blatchford and others.
2. Curtis and others vs. Leavitt.
3. Leavitt vs. Graham and others.
4. Holmes vs. Brown.
5. Hayner vs. James and others.
6. Village of Corning vs. Still.
7. Wright, by next friend, vs. Talmadge and others.
8. Reeves vs. Humphrey and another.
9. Kemp vs. Groff and others.
10. Stephens vs. Vrooman.
11. Williams vs. New-York Central Railroad Co.
12. Sedgwick vs. Ashburner.
13. Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. Jenkins.
14. Darby, by next friend, vs. Callaghan.
15. Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. Board Supervisors of New-York.
16. Hoyt vs. Martense.
17. Requa and others vs. Holmes.
18. People, ex. rel. Sally Chase vs. Rathbone, late Sheriff.
19. Rider and another vs. Pond.
20. Cheney and another vs. Arnold.
21. Maurice vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
22. Despard vs. Walbridge, executor, &c., and another.
23. Carll and another vs. Hart.
24. Sweet and another vs. Gray.
25. Nolton vs. Western Railroad Co.
26. Reeve and others vs. Post and others.
27. Stevens vs. Merriman.
28. Ransom vs. New-York and Erie Railroad Co.
29. Bennett vs. City of Buffalo.
30. Partridge and another vs. Gilbert and others.

Two resurrectionists, PATRICK LILLIS and WM. CUNNINGHAM—the former an Irishman and the latter an American—have been arrested and held to bail in Cincinnati for procuring "subjects" for the doctors.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

The Paris Congress not yet Assembled.

Great Preparations of Prussia Against Switzerland.

Strong Feeling in England Against the Persian War.

THE FALL OF HERAT CONFIRMED.

Further Reduction in the Bank of England's Rate of Discount.

Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs Dull and Lower.

Consols 94@94 1-8.

[By the American Printing Telegraph Company's Lines. Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 1.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool at 3 P. M. on Saturday, the 20th ult., arrived here last night, at 11:30 P. M. Her dates are three days later than those received by the *Fulton*, at New-York.

The *Niagara* passed the American ships *Nehemiah*, *Stephen Crowell* and *Plutarch*, going into Liverpool. Dec. 25, lat. 51°, lon. 23°, passed steamship *Arabia*, bound East.

The Collins steamer *Ericsson* arrived at Liverpool on Friday evening, Dec. 19.

The ship *Dreadnought* arrived at Liverpool also on the 19th ult., bringing one day's later news.

The steamer *Persia* arrived in the Mersey at 7 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 20. The greatest speed that she attained on her passage was 369 miles in 24 hours.

A steam-tug had arrived from the wrecked ship *Adriatic*, and reported that should the weather keep moderate there was every sign of the ship coming off without much damage.

The Congress of Paris.

It was still supposed that the Congress of Paris would reassemble before the New Year, but nothing official had been stated. Count WALEWSKI, it is said, proposes that some compensation should be given to Russia for the loss of Bolgrade, and Russia proposes to accept a piece of land between the River Tulpuk and one of its tributaries. A Paris dispatch says that Austria is the only power that has not yet named a representative to the Congress, but Baron HUBNER will probably represent Austria and Baron BRUNO Russia.

Great Britain.

Transports are being taken up in England for reinforcements to the Indian expedition against Persia. Eight regiments have orders to be in readiness.

Captain HARTSTEIN and the officers and crew of the *Resolute* are to return home in a British ship. From want of time, they had to decline invitations to dine with the Geographical Society and other public bodies. Three thousand persons visited the *Resolute* after the Queen left. The Queen sent £100 to be distributed among the crew.

A great meeting had been held at Birmingham to protest against the continuance of the war income tax. Resolutions were passed that the law, in its present form, is unjust, oppressive, degrading, and not to be tolerated by a free people. The movement is spreading to other parts of the country.

France.

An editorial in the *Moniteur*, on the Neufchatel affair, had attracted considerable attention. It speaks in harsh terms respecting Switzerland.

The Prince of Prussia, presently at Paris, is the bearer of an autograph invitation to the Emperor NAPOLEON to visit Berlin in the Spring. It is said the Emperor has accepted the invitation.

A deputation of Moldo-Wallachian Boyards, in Paris, have presented addresses to the Emperor in favor of the union of the Principalities.

Several of the French papers are advocating the establishment of a Government line of steamers. The *Constitutionnel* says the present state of the money market is the sole barrier. The *Siècle* proposes a Government subsidy to the existing Trans-Atlantic steamers, and adds that Government is about to reconsider the question of a Trans-Atlantic line—a question that has been adjourned so often, and which catastrophies, such as the loss of the steamers *Pacific*, the *City of Philadelphia*, and the *Lyonnais*, render more than ever indispensable.

Spain.

Madrid advices are to the 15th of December. The Madrid *Gazette* contains an article appointing M. Mow Ambassador to the Court of Rome.

Germany.

A Berlin letter states that the Prussian note relative to Neuchatel would be read to the Germanic Diet on the 18th of December.

Prussia.

Prussia is making great preparations to move against Switzerland. Considerably more than two army corps, as at first intended, will be mobilized for immediate service.

Switzerland.

A Paris dispatch says a friendly power (not named) is understood to have suggested that Switzerland should be required to accede to Prussia's demand for the release of the Neufchâtel prisoners by a collective note from the powers which signed the protocol of London. This would enable Switzerland to make an honorable retreat.

Italy.

A Sardinian loan of sixty million livres is talked of.

A Te Deum was celebrated at Milan for the escape of the King of Naples from assassination. The Austrian Archdukes and all the officers assisted.

Naples.

Correspondence from Naples continues an account of the trial and last moments of MILANO. When asked how long he had contemplated this act, he replied: "ever since the King perjured himself." On the scaffold his demeanor was firm. The soldiers of his battalion were deeply moved, some among the officers wept. Some of the English residents at Naples have presented a letter of congratulation to the King.

Austria.

The state of public feeling is reported to be so bad in Hungary that the Austrian Heads of Departments are to meet in consultation on the subject.

Persia.

The death of the Shah's young son prevented a six days' rejoicing, which was to have been held at Teheran, on account of the fall of Herat. The British citizens in Teheran are placed under the protection of the Turkish Embassy.

THE LATEST.

The failure of ROBERT JOHNSON & Co. warehousemen, London, and GREEN ALLWORTH & Co. manufacturers, Manchester, are announced. The liabilities of the latter are £160,000.

The fall of Herat, from Persian sources is confirmed. Accounts show the defence to have been bravely sustained. The city was only given up when all hope of defending it successfully had disappeared. In England a strong feeling is getting up, inimical to the war with Persia, arising out of this siege. A meeting had been held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to denounce the piratical expedition against Persia, and on Friday night bills were posted about London warning soldiers against taking part in this "piratical invasion of Persia."

Sicily reposed tranquil. Baron BENTIVENGO is a prisoner in the hands of the royal authorities. Many other persons have been captured and arrive every day in Palermo.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Brokers' Circular reports an improved demand for COTTON, at an advance of 1/8d.@3/16d., principally on the lower qualities. Fair and middling qualities were stiffer, but not quotably higher. The week's business amounted to 58,000 bales, of which speculators took 5,700, and exporters 5,400. The sales of Friday were 12,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing firm and active at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	7 3/4	Middling	6 3/4
Middling	7	Fair Uplands	7 3/8
Fair Mobile	7 5/8	Middling	6 7/8

The stock in Orleans was estimated at 347,000 bales, of which 215,000 was American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The Brokers' circular reports Breadstuffs generally depressed. WHEAT about 2d. lower ₽ bushel on the week. FLOUR—Little inquiry, and prices weak, at a decline of 6d.@1s. CORN dull, and 6d. lower. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote as follows: RED WHEAT, 8s.@8s. 9d.; White, 9s.@9s. 1d.; Western Canal FLOUR 30s. 6d.@31s. 6d.; Baltimore and Philadelphia 31s.@32s. 6d.; Ohio 34s.@35s.; Mixed CORN 32s. 6d.; Yellow 33s. 9d.; White 34s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report BEEF and PORK very dull. BACON—Heavy. LARD—Trifling sales, and quotations nominal at 69s. TALLOW—Steady—sales 59s. 6d.@60s. 6d.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The Brokers' Circular reports common ROSIN slightly easier, and quotations unchanged. The sales of the week 4,000 bbls. at 4s 6d.@4s. 7d., and 4s. 9d.@5s., for a better quality; and 7s.@9s. for medium. Fine ROSIN is selling at 10s.@16s. 6d. Nothing doing in TURPENTINE or TAR. ASHES—Quiet and unchanged—Pots, 41s.@42s.; Pearls, 42s.@50s. QUERCITRON BARK—Steady. PALM OIL—Selling at £43 10s.@£45. OLIVE OIL—Active, with an advancing tendency—Gallipoli is quoted at £67, and Spanish £60@£58; Lisbon, £58@£55 5s.

DYEWOODS unchanged, except for LOGWOOD, which was slightly cheaper. SALTPETRE, 1,000 bags sold at reduced quotations. COD OIL, a large home demand, at £48. RAPE OIL, quiet and unchanged. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, small sales, at 40s.@41s. TEA, in improved demand, and large sales, making at former rates. SUGAR, quiet and slightly cheaper. Nothing doing in MOLASSES. COFFEE—a limited business at previous rates. RICE, steady.

London Money Market.

The MONEY MARKET had become decidedly easier, and the Bank of England had reduced its rates to 6 ₽ cent. The bullion in the Bank had increased during the week to the extent of £306,000. CONSOLS for money were shut, on account of the approaching dividend payment. For account, they closed on Saturday afternoon, 20th ult., at 94@94⅛.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report an active demand for Welsh IRON, at £7 15s.@£8 for bars; Scotch Pig selling at 72s. 6d.@73s. SUGAR slightly lower. COFFEE steady. BREADSTUFFS very dull.

American Securities.

Messrs. BARING BROS. report the market for American Securities generally unchanged. The chief business transacted being in Illinois Central Railroad Bonds, of which Freelands were selling at 90@100, and shares at 14@15½ premium; United States sixes of '68 held for 107. Canada sixes, 113½@114.

The Latest Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 20—3 P. M.

The *Persia's* news caused an advance in COTTON of 1-16d.@⅛d. The business to-day is estimated at as much as 15,000 bales, of which speculators took 10,000. The market closed with an active demand. BREADSTUFFS quiet and generally unchanged. Provisions also are unaltered.

Passengers.

In steamship Niagara, at Halifax—Mr. Haigh, lady and child, Mr. Bell and son, Messrs. Murray, Robinson, Morrison, Hulbert, Chadburn, Gordon, Grower, Backmann, Sear, Pratt, Lang, Doane, Kavanagh, Barry, Iwell, Culkins, Clark, Degroff, Dyson, Low, Renwood, Dill, Burrows.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York, Dec. 17, Constellation and Constantine, at Liverpool; Messmer and Rocklight, at Gravesend; Dec. 18, Simoon, Ellen Austin, America, and Dreadnought, at Liverpool; Martha's Vineyard, in the Clyde; Dec. 19, Windsor Forest, at Liverpool, from the Clyde; Dec. 20, Thornton, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Dec. 18, Saranac, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—Dec. 17, Alex. R. Hooper, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston—Dec. 18, Yemassee, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Dec. 18, Minnesota and Maranthown, at Queenstown; 17th, J. P. Moore, at Liverpool; 20th, Gov. Langdon, do.

Arrived from Mobile—Dec. 18, May Queen, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—Dec. 17, Agnes Leeds, from the Clyde.

Sailed for Boston—Dec. 17, Majestic, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Savannah, Dec. 18, Birlingham, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New Orleans, Dec. 17, Cambria, from Liverpool; 18, Kennebec, from Liverpool.

Sailing of the Niagara for Boston.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 1.

The steamship *Niagara* sailed from here at 2 o'clock this morning, with a light easterly wind, for Boston, where she will be due Friday evening. Weather cloudy.

The Indians in Florida.

Key West Correspondence of the Savannah Georgian.

We have late arrivals from Cape Florida, where two companies of the 3d Artillery are stationed. No Indians have been seen by the soldiers, although fresh traces were discovered. The troops were occupied in cutting roads along the borders of the everglades. White flags have been placed at proper intervals, to attract the attention of the Indians. Thus far they have taken no friendly notice of them. The flags of truce, at the edge of the Indian track, have many of them been pulled down by the savages, who, by this means, express their determination to hold no intercourse with General HARNEY.

The United States transport steamship *Fashion*, Captain BAKER, arrived at this port the 21st from New-York, *en route* for the west coast of Florida. She will at once proceed to Charlotte Harbor, where she will find orders from General HARNEY. They will join their respective regiments, now in the field. Surgeon SIMPSON, long attached to the garrison in this city, having been ordered to Fort Dallas, will be relieved by assistant Surgeon JONES at an early day.

THE FATHER OF THIRTY CHILDREN.—About a year ago, Mr. JESSE HARBOR, of Concord township, in this county, informed us that he was the father of twenty-nine children, and that he was not without hope that he would yet be blessed with the thirtieth. Well, sure enough, (as old Williams would say,) the old gentleman was in town the other day, and told us that his wife had presented him with his thirtieth child! It is a fine boy, and has been named after our bachelor friend, SIMEON WEAVER. Mr. HARBOR is in his 73d year, was one of the early pioneer settlers of the county, and is remarkably active for a man of his years, as will readily be inferred. He has been married twice. By his first wife he had thirteen children, twelve of whom he raised. By his second wife, who is 40 years of age, he has had seventeen children, making thirty in all! We think we might safely challenge the State, if not the nation, to produce a man who has done more for his country, in the way of increasing its population.—*Urbana (Ohio) Citizen.*

REPORTED CAPTURE OF A BRITISH VESSEL BY SPANISH PIRATES.—There is a very general report in this town that the vessel which Captain TAUNTON, of Poole, commanded, is in the hands of the pirates. It is said that they were coming from the West Indies with a cargo of logwood, and when in the Spanish Main they were literally besieged by swarms of these sea robbers who infest that part. The pirates, it is said, completely ransacked the vessel, taking from the captain all his charts and the compass, and from the crew every article they possessed; and, not content with that, offered the captain and crew their choice—to "walk the plank" or take to the boat. The latter alternative it is said they chose; and it is further reported that they landed somewhere on the coast, and are under the protection of the British Consul. The vessel was a three-masted schooner, and belonged to Whitstable.—*Poole Herald.*

MURDERER ARRESTED.—WILLIAM T. BRADY, the murderer of Dr. CHAMBERLAIN, at the Virginia Hotel, in St. Louis, a short time since, has been arrested. He is a scion of quite a romantic family. He is a nephew of the Mr. SHARP who was killed in Frankfort, Ky., many years ago, by BEAUCHAMP, and the trial and story of which, at the time and long afterwards, occupied so much of the public attention.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

Safety of the Hermann—Return to Southampton in a Damaged Condition.

Visit of Queen Victoria to the Arctic Ship Resolute.

Threatening Aspect of the Neufchatel Question.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE KING OF NAPLES.

The British Declaration of War Against Persia.

COTTON FIRM—BREADSTUFFS DULL.

Consols for Account 93 [illegible]

By the United States mail steamer *Fulton*, E. A. Wotton commander, arrived yesterday morning, we have dates from Havre, Southampton, and London, to the 17th ult. (December.)

The *Fulton* left Havre 1 P. M. on the 17th and Cowes Roads daylight, the 18th. She brings a very large cargo, and $[illegible] in specie, consigned as follows:

Bellin & Sanders	[illegible]	Amort and Co.'s	[illegible]
R. Berend & Co.	15,000	Duncan Sherman & Co.	[illegible]
H. A. Coit	[illegible]	C. H. Reed	[illegible]
B. Berend & Co.	34,000		
Total			[illegible]

The mail steamer *Niagara*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 15th. By this vessel the President's message was received in England.

The United States mail steamship *Washington*, from New-York on the 29th November, arrived off Cowes in the night of the 14th ult.

An accident to her machinery had compelled the return to Southampton of the United States Mail Steamer *Hermann*, which left that port for New-York, with the English, French, and German mails, on the 3d of December. The *Hermann* encountered the most terrific weather in the Atlantic, the wind blowing a perfect hurricane for most part of the time, and the seas running mountains high. When about 900 or 1,000 miles from Southampton, the vessel labouring heavily and but just able to make headway against the gale, the centre shaft carrying the side levers of one of the engines broke, and the shock damaged the piston of the port engine, entirely disabling it. The ship was thus made completely dependent upon the power of the remaining engine. It is a most providential circumstance that the perfect discipline prevailing on board the *Hermann*, and in the engine department, caused this serious disaster to be of no injury to the vessel. The slightest delay in ungearing and stopping the machinery would probably have broken the other engine, and the *Hermann* would then have been left to the mercy of the waves. As it was, the wreck of the broken machine was quickly disengaged, and the head of the ship put about for Southampton, steaming with one engine driving both paddle-wheels. The *Hermann* arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 14th ult. The passengers have signed a testimonial to Capt. HIGGINS, expressive of their admiration of the great seamanlike skill, courage, and judgment he conduct displayed by him throughout the whole of this trying period. The *Hermann's* mails and passengers were forwarded to their destination by the *Fulton*, and the valuable cargo, after being surveyed, would be reshipped by the agents, Messrs. GROSSMAN & Co., with every practicable speed.

Several other mail steamers, from Liverpool and Southampton, had put back to port damaged during the late violent westerly and south-westerly gales, which had been very destructive in their results.

The controversy respecting the extraordinary story about "Railways and Revolvers in Georgia," is continued in the *London Times*, which published the narrative. In that journal of the 15th December, another letter appears from Mr. ARROWSMITH, in which he stoutly persists "that the whole of his narrative is substantially true, and that the scenes therein described were but too real." He says: "Never thinking to publish an account of these scenes, I did not provide myself (as I might have done on the spot) with any evidence, nor did I inquire or learn the names and address of any of my co-passengers, so as to obtain evidence afterwards; therefore my narration stands unsupported." The *Times* winds up an editorial article in reference to this letter, by saying "If so strange a story were told us by the most respectable man in England, we should be very much surprised, and think of that most respectable man pretty much what we are compelled to think of Mr. JOHN ARROWSMITH—that he was under an hallucination." So stands the Georgian Railway Revolver controversy.

The old Arctic discovery ship *Resolute*—recovered by an American whaleship, and presented to the British nation by the United States Congress—arrived at Spithead on the 12th of December, under the command of Captain HARTSTEIN, of the United States Navy. She was under American colors, but on letting go her anchors the British ensign was run up alongside the American; and on the following day, exchange salutes being fired, the *Resolute* changed her colors to British. On the morning of the 13th, Captain HARTSTEIN landed at Portsmouth, and paid official visits to Chevalier PAPPALARDO, the United States Vice-Consul, and the military and civic authorities. An invitation to a banquet, from the Corporation and inhabitants of Portsmouth, has been accepted by the Captain and officers, but the day is not yet fixed, and every mark of respect has been paid to the American officers.

The *Resolute* was towed up to Cowes on Monday, the Queen having intimated her wish to pay a visit to the vessel, and the steam-frigate *Retribution* was also sent up to salute on the occasion, and several gunboats and other ships were stationed in the Roads.

The Queen and Prince ALBERT, accompanied by some of the royal children, paid their visit about 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 16th, the English and American flags flying at the peak of the *Resolute*, and the royal standard was hoisted at the main as soon as her Majesty stepped on board. Capt. HARTSTEIN received the royal party, the officers being grouped on either side in full uniform. The *Resolute* returned to Portsmouth, on the following day.

The London *Times* has an article on President PIERCE's message, which it considers, on the whole, as "conciliatory both in matter and manner."

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society of London, on the 15th December, Dr. LIVINGSTON was presented with the Society's gold medal for his discoveries in Central Africa.

"Baron NATHAN," the celebrated Master of the Ceremonies at Rosherville Gardens, is dead.

HARRISON, the Leeds wizard, has been sentenced to four years' penal servitude for bigamy.

The murderer of CORK, in London—ROBERT MARLEY—was hung at the Old Bailey on the 15th of December.

The India mail brings news of the proclamation of war against Persia. The last division of the British fleet left Bombay on the 15th of November, [illegible] troops were to occupy Karrack and Bushire. The whole of India was profoundly tranquil.

The new Turkish Ministry has been constituted, with RESCHID PACHA as Grand Vizier.

The Congress of Paris, with the British Plenipotentiaries, was to meet between the 20th and the 30th of December. It was believed that everything would be arranged beforehand on the Bolgrad and Isle of Serpents questions.

The quarrel between the Swiss Government and the King of Prussia is said to have gone so far that the next step, unless prevented by powerful intervention, can only be actual hostilities.

Great severities are said to be practiced on the political prisoners of Neufchatel.

MILANO, the soldier who attempted to assassinate the King of Naples, was hanged on the morning of Dec. 13.

A telegraphic dispatch from Corfu states that the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands had dissolved the Parliament.

Berlin letters assert that the marriage of Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia is to take place on the 21st of November, being the day on which the Princess Royal of England completes her seventeenth year.

The Duke of OSSUNA, charged with a diplomatic mission extraordinary from Spain, arrived at St. Petersburg on the 5th of December.

The navigation of the Baltic was reopened on the

24th of December, and several ships released from the ice.

From Constantinople, under date of Dec. 5, we learn [illegible] recognizing the English proclamation of the declaration of war. The British have taken the [illegible].

The Russian General [illegible] has retaken Soujouk Kaleh from the Circassians, after a gallant defence.

The English Parliament is to meet for business on the 3d of February next.

The English Funds remained unaffected by the great heaviness at the Paris Bourse, and closed on the 16th [illegible] a recovery of an eighth per cent. Bank Stock left off at 216 to 218; New Three Per Cents, 93¾ to 94; Exchequer Bonds, 98½ to 98¾; India Bonds, 2s. discount to 2s. premium; Exchequer Bills, [illegible] premium. [illegible] steady, with a moderate amount of business. The French Three Per Cents, on the Paris Bourse, were, on the 16th, 66f. for money, and 66f. 30c. for the end of the month. [illegible] slight decline of prices in the Railway market. The Corn market was dull, with a tendency to lower prices.

President Pierce's Last Message.

From the London Times, Dec. 17.

So much attention has been fixed on the recently elected President of the United States, we have been so busily investigating which half of his supporters he is likely to sacrifice to the other, and what manner of man he is [illegible] that we [illegible] little account of the pale shadow that still [illegible] the precincts of the White House, and still [illegible] for a brief period the functions and attributes of the head of the Executive. The Message of Mr. Pierce to Congress, which we publish elsewhere, is by no means creditable to the rigid impartiality of its framer [illegible] so far as foreign affairs are concerned, conciliatory both in matter and manner. The President [illegible] on the election which has just taken place, without awaiting the formal decision of the electors, and this he does from the point of view of his own party, without any pretension [illegible] of the minority as well as of the majority. [illegible] In this portion of the President's Message many of the phrases which were bandied about from the "stump" and the platform during the course of the recent contest [illegible] as a mere geographical [illegible] and the attempt to prevent the extension of Slavery is characterized by the Chief Magistrate of the Republic as a mere pretence, devised by Abolitionists who are seeking to prepare the public mind for a civil [illegible]. Thus the South has been [illegible] as violent as the North. The first step of the North was abolitionism; the second, the assistance given to fugitive slaves; the third, the objection made to the introduction of new [illegible] into the Union. Then comes a defence of the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and a hypocritical profession of inability to check the flagrant interference with the freedom of election by "Border-ruffians" in Kansas, [illegible] represented as the aggrieved party. There is not a line in this long statement which does not contain a proposition that will be indignantly denied by millions of the people to whom and on whose behalf President Pierce speaks; and it would indeed be difficult to produce a statement more entirely one-sided, suppressing more completely all adverse arguments, and garbling more shamefully every statement on which it relies. We may, however, leave to the American Press the task of [illegible] the first two columns of this Message. We can only say that while the President was [illegible] on the evils of disunion, he had found space to say a word of those who boldly avowed that, should the South fail in electing its President, the Union must be dissolved, and had explained how a [illegible] so anxious for its preservation [illegible]. We wish also that, when so much was said of violence, a word had been dropped reprobating the brutal attack on Mr. Sumner within the precincts of the Senate House, [illegible] the approbation of the [illegible] so common, we might say so universal, among the inhabitants of the Southern States.

We pass gladly from these matters of party bitterness to the portions of the Message which deal with the present and future policy of the country. The President recommends the reduction of the tariff, and those who consider that America is now paying 30 per cent. ad valorem duty on all foreign imported [illegible] will think that this recommendation does not come before it is needed. High as the duty is, it is not enough to act as a prohibition, and many articles, such as iron for instance, are imported in large quantities, paying the 30 per cent. on the value of the articles [illegible] in America. The first, and often the only want in the United States, is a railroad. Till this indispensable condition of civilization cleaves its way through the forest the richest lands are left to the trapper, the Indian, and the buffalo. But with the iron-way comes settlement, and with settlement the arts and conveniences of civilized life. The railway has accelerated the colonization of the American Continent by hundreds of years, and conferred upon it greater benefits than upon all the rest of the world put together. Yet the iron of which this invaluable agent of wealth and civilization is composed is artificially raised in price by something more than 30 per cent.; and, in order to benefit a few [illegible] ironmasters, who cannot, even when thus protected, keep out the British product, [illegible] the article of industry, the production of which lies at the root of all other industries, is rendered dearer than it might be by at least one-third. This is, in truth, Protectionism run mad. What aggravates the absurdity is that the Central Government of the United States [illegible] and is forced to have recourse to no little jobbing in order to get rid of funds which ought never to have been collected.

The part of an American President's Message which is usually most liable to criticism, is that which relates to foreign affairs. We are happy to say that, in this respect, we have nothing to complain of in the document now before us. The treaty by which the troubles of Central America are put an end to is recommended to the favorable consideration of the Senate, and the reciprocity treaty is spoken of in terms of well merited approbation. America has consented to give time for the amicable settlement of the Sound Dues question. The suggestion of Mr. Marcy for extending the proposed abolition of privateering to the absolute protection of private property on the ocean is fairly and temperately advocated, and hopes are expressed that the allied Powers may soon be brought to see the necessity of acting on so enlightened a principle. Certain quarrels with the Republic of Mexico and the conduct of New-Granada with regard to the railway are lightly touched upon, and the President makes use of this remarkable expression: "We have to attempt to our power the [illegible] condition of other republics in America, and to place them [illegible] in the calmness and conscious dignity of right by the side of the greatest and wealthiest of the empires of Europe." We do not profess to know exactly what this means. We hope we are not wrong in putting upon it the interpretation that the President will for the future avoid the traditionary policy which made the dignity of the Republic consist in making matter of offence wherever it could be found. Such is the President's Message. Reasonable and [illegible] as regards foreign affairs, and not, perhaps, more objectionable than might be expected with regard to domestic matters, it is an elaborate defence, such as can be made, for the many censurable acts of the present Administration. It seems to lack hope and earnestness, and to be pervaded by the sentiment that the political career of its author is closed already, and hardly requires the ceremony of the 4th of March for its termination.

Restoration of the Arctic Ship Resolute to the British Nation.

From the London Times, Dec. 15.

One relic of the many expeditions which have been dispatched in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions, has at length reached our shores in the shape of the stout old *Resolute*. On Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, in the midst of a violent storm of rain, lightning, and thunder, she was anchored at Spithead. The story of the abandonment of this ship and of so many others in the Arctic ice is too fresh in the public recollection to need repetition here. Suffice it to say, that she got adrift from the frozen regions in which she had been abandoned, that she drifted about a thousand miles, that she was then seen and boarded by the officers and crew of the American whaling ship *George Henry*, and by them conveyed into a United States port. On the part of Congress, a very graceful act followed. It was resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives to appropriate a sum of $40,000 to the purchase of the *Resolute*, with all the armament, equipment, and property on board. This done, the ship was to be moved into one of the Navy-Yards of the United States, there to be fully repaired and equipped, and then to be dispatched to England as an offering of goodwill and friendship from the United States to Great Britain. All has been done as resolved. On the 13th of November the *Resolute* commenced her homeward voyage, and on the 12th of December she reached Spithead. She arrived under American colors, but as soon as she let go her anchors the English [illegible] alongside of the American ensign. Every care has been taken that ingenuity could devise to replace everything on board in the same condition as when the ship was abandoned by the Arctic adventurers. The *Resolute*, indeed, is, in all probability, as sound and seaworthy in every respect as when she sailed away from the British shores upon her last Polar adventure. We rejoice to hear that Her Majesty will, by an act of singular grace and courtesy, evince her sense of the good feeling of the United States. If we are not misinformed, she will to-morrow pay a visit to the *Resolute*, and bid Captain Hartstein and his officers welcome.

THE RESOLUTE AT PORTSMOUTH—HOSPITALITIES TO THE AMERICAN OFFICERS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Portsmouth, Saturday, Dec. 13, 1856.

This morning Commander Hartstein was embarked by Mr. Consul [illegible] in Her Majesty's steam tender [illegible] and landed at the official residence of the United States Consul, the Chevalier Vincent Pappalardo, at the Platform Battery, where he was met [illegible] by Commodore Sir Thomas Maitland, C. B., of Her Majesty's ship *Excellent*, the Commander-in-Chief pro tem. of the port, Vice-Admiral Sir George Seymour being absent at the funeral of his brother, and Rear-Admiral Martin being absent on leave. Sir Thomas offered Captain Hartstein, in the name of Her Majesty's Government, everything in the way of ship's provisions, pilotage, and, indeed, everything that the officers or crew could require during their sojourn in England. For these hospitable courtesies Captain Hartstein expressed his warmest acknowledgments.

After this interview Chevalier Pappalardo presented Captain Hartstein at the Government-house, to the Lieutenant-Governor, (Major-General E. Renton,) by which gallant officer he was most warmly greeted; then to the Mayor of the Borough, (Mr. Crosweller,) and then to Flag-Captain G. H. Seymour, C. B., on board the flag-ship *Victory*.

Captain Hartstein has accepted the invitation of the Mayor and Corporation to dine with them, but could not name a day, owing to the necessity for transacting the official business connected with his courteous mission.

At 11 o'clock this morning Her Majesty's steam frigate *Shannon*, 51, Captain Peel, C. B., saluted the American ensign with 21 guns, after which the *Resolute* changed her colors to English, and the garrison battery (on the flag-staff of which was hoisted an American ensign) fired a salute of 21 guns thereupon.

Captain Hartstein and his next in command partook of an elegant [illegible] at the Consulate, and the former left for London by the 1.45 P. M. train on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, to deliver his dispatches to the British Admiralty and the American Minister.

The Government [illegible] last night to Portsmouth, to order suites of apartments and every [illegible] of the best class for the American [illegible] to the hands of Mr. [illegible].

The *Resolute* will [illegible] Monday, [illegible] first-class condition. Her commander reports [illegible] occasion of gales the whole [illegible] on the other side of the Atlantic, and from S.S.W. to S.S.E. on this, in all which she behaved remarkably well. The weather, the night previous to her arrival at Spithead, (Thursday,) is described by Commander Hartstein, and his officers as awfully [illegible] lightning very vivid.

Considering the peculiar build of the *Resolute*, and the season of the year, her passage has been a remarkably good one.

Capt. Dacres, C. B., the Superintendent of the Royal Clarence Victualling Establishment, Gosport, sent off to the *Resolute*, this morning, by the *Sprightly*, a full supply of fine Christmas beef, and every other victualling necessary, for the crew. The ship is an object of much interest in the port.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO THE RESOLUTE—AN INTERESTING SCENE.

From the London Times, Dec. 17.

Yesterday morning the Queen and Prince Albert inspected the discovery-bark *Resolute*, which is now lying off Cowes, in the Medina water; but, before narrating the circumstances of the Royal visit, it may not be inappropriate, as this is peculiarly the age of "antecedents," to glance at the past history of that remarkable craft and to present, in a consecutive form, some facts, respecting her which are not generally known, and others which, though they have already been published, are too interesting to suffer by repetition.

Her Majesty's bark *Resolute*, formed one of Sir Edward Belcher's squadron of discovery, and in May, 1852, was sent, under the command of Capt. Kellett, R. N., to the Polar Seas, in search of Sir John Franklin, and for scientific purposes. She was—or, since her deliverance enables us to speak of her as of a ship restored to life, let us rather say she is—a stout, square-built vessel of 600 tons. She is double-decked and double-planked throughout, in order to withstand the pressure of ice, and she carries two brass guns—six-pounders. Her builders, having regard to the comfort of her officers and crew in the Arctic Seas, fitted her with an ingenious heating apparatus, the furnace of which is inserted in the mainhold, while steam-pipes, running fore and aft through the body of the vessel, maintained an agreeable temperature even when the thermometer had fallen much below zero. When she left the Government dock-yard she was liberally provided with everything requisite for her perilous voyage—and, both as regards structure and equipment, was admirably adapted for the service in which she was to be engaged. Owing to her peculiar build, she is necessarily a dull sailer, but she is a very strong ship, and what the Americans call "a good, safe seaboat." Notwithstanding, however, the care bestowed on her construction, she was not fated to fulfill the purposes for which she was designed. She was frozen in among the icebergs in latitude 77° N., and in the month of May, 1854, her officers and crew finally abandoned her, leaving their effects on board. She had remained in the icebergs 16 months, when a large portion of the ice in which she was imbedded becoming detached from the mass by a thaw, it floated off with her, leaving her at the mercy of wind and wave, and hurrying her out to remoter seas, where, in latitude 66° 30' and longitude 64°, she was found in the month of September, 1855, by the American whaler *George Henry*, commanded by Captain Buddington. She had, then drifted over the wilderness of waters about 1,400 miles from the spot where she was abandoned. Captain Buddington and a part of his crew approached her over the ice and took up their quarters within her. They found "a death-like silence and a dread repose," for, except themselves, there was not a living creature on board. In the words of Dr. Macown, the surgeon of the ship, who has written a pretty poem on the subject:

"Her wooden walls were tenantless,
No more the busy throng
Cheered the lone decks through Arctic nights
With music and with song.
The bold and gallant crew had fled
That once she gladly bore,
In search of Franklin and his men,
From Albion's happy shore."

The ship was not found to have sustained any very material damage. The ropes, indeed, were hard, and inflexible as chains; the rigging was stiff, and crackled at the touch; the tanks in the hold had burst, the iron work was rusted, the paint was discolored with bilge-water, and the topmast and topgallantmast were shattered, but the hull had escaped unscathed, and the ship was not hurt in any vital part. There were three or four feet of water in the hold, but she had not sprung a leak. The cordage was coiled in neat little circles on the deck, after the fashion of English seamen, and the sails were frozen to such stiffness as to resemble sheets of tin. Several thousand pounds of gunpowder were found on board, somewhat deteriorated in quality, yet good enough for such purposes as firing salutes. Some of the scientific instruments were injured by exposure and rust; but others were in excellent condition. For a year and four months no human foot had trod the deck of that phantom ship, yet, amid those savage solitudes, where man there was none, and might never be, the pilot's wheel made a stern proclamation, for around it were inscribed in letters of brass the immortal words "England expects that every man will do his duty." If for "man" had been printed the word "seal" or "whale," the sentiment might have had a more practical significance. Captain Buddington remained on board till the thaw set in, and then, when the ice began to soften, he shaped his course to New-London, Connecticut, where he arrived in December, 1855. The *Resolute* was removed without delay to New-York, and what followed is so honorable to the American Government, and speaks so highly for their courtesy towards this country, that, though it has been often published, it may well be repeated, for it should be universally known throughout England. A sum of $40,000 was appropriated, with the concurrence of the Senate and Congress, for the purpose of purchasing the *Resolute* from the whalers, the English Government having waived all claim to her; and it was determined that she should be repaired and refitted with the utmost care, with the design of restoring her to the Queen in at least as good a condition as she was at the time when the exigencies of their situation compelled her crew to abandon her. With such completeness and attention to detail has this work been performed that not only has everything found on board been preserved, even to the books in the captain's library, the pictures in his cabin, and some musical instruments belonging to other officers, but new British flags have been manufactured in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, to take the place of those which had rotted during the long time she was without a living soul on board. From stem to stern the hull been repainted; her sails and much of her rigging are entirely new; the muskets, swords, telescopes, nautical instruments, &c., which she carried, have been cleaned and put in perfect order. Nothing has been overlooked or neglected that was necessary to her complete and thorough renovation; yet, everything that has been cleaned or repaired has, with excellent taste on the part of those who superintended the regulations, been restored to its original position. As regards the arrangement of the furniture and the situation of each particular article, the Queen saw the captain's cabin yesterday in the precise state in which it was when the crew forsook the ship. In fact, the ship seems to present [illegible] a floating Pompeii, and everything seems to light just as it was left. Capt. Kellett's epaulettes are lying in a tin-box on the table. Lieut. Pim's musical-box occupies its old place on the top of a "what-not." The "logs" of the various officers are in their respective recesses on the book-shelves. The [illegible] containing the officers' greatcoats is thrown heedlessly on a chair. On the wall hangs the picture of a ballet-girl pirouetting—still forever pirouetting on the tips of her toes—and, as if in mockery of domestic comfort, a little kettle that should be singing songs "full of family glee," does nothing of the kind, but sits upon a frozen stove as cold as a stone and as silent.

The Queen's visit to the *Resolute* yesterday excited much interest among the inhabitants of Portsmouth, Southampton, and Wight, and evidently afforded cordial gratification to the American officers in charge of the ship.

Vice-Admiral Sir George Seymour, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, Flag-Captain G. H. Seymour, and Flag-Lieutenant Malcolm left Portsmouth at an early hour in the *Fire Queen*, to make the necessary arrangements for the royal reception.

Her Majesty's steamship *Retribution* came up from Spithead to take the royal [illegible] several gunboats and dispatch vessels, together with Her Majesty's yachts *Fairy* and *Elfin*, the latter under the command of Captain Hon. James Denman, were stationed in the roads.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, left Osborne at 10½ o'clock, and drove to the [illegible] in an open carriage drawn by four gray ponies. Her Majesty was attended by the Duchess of Athol, [illegible] Hon. Miss Cathcart, and in her suite were Sir James Clark, M. D., Major-General Bouverie, Col. H. C. B. Phipps, Capt. De Ros, Mr. Gibbs, and Dr. Becker.

The *Resolute*, dressed in her colors, was lying along-side of the Royal embarkation-place at Trinity-wharf. The English and American flags were flying at the peak, and as soon as the Queen set her foot on the deck the Royal standard was hoisted at the main. The *Retribution* fired a salute, the boats' crews "tossed" their oars, and the ship's company, standing on the rail, received Her Majesty with three rounds of cheers.

Captain Hartstein received the Royal party at the gangway, and the officers, in full uniform, were grouped on either side. They were Lieutenant C. H. Wells, Lieutenant E. R. Stone, Lieutenant Hunter Davidson, Dr. R. T. Macown and Dr. Otis, Acting-Secretary.

The following gentlemen were also present: Mr. Croskey, Consul for the United States; Chevalier Vincent Pappalardo, Vice-Consul; Mr. Harding, Vice-Consul for the United States at Cowes; Captain Higgins, commander of the United States mailship *Hermann*; and Mr. Cornelius Grinnell, son of Mr. Henry Grinnell, of New-York, the projector of the American Arctic expedition. All were presented to the Queen by Captain Hartstein, who then addressed Her Majesty in the following words: "Allow me to welcome your Majesty on board the *Resolute*, and, in obedience to the will of my countrymen and of the President of the United States, to restore her to you, not only as an evidence of a friendly feeling to your sovereignty, but as a token of love, admiration and respect to your Majesty personally."

The Queen seemed touched by the manly simplicity of this brief and rather [illegible] address, and replied with a gracious smile, "I thank you, Sir."

The Royal party then went over the ship and examined her with manifest interest. Captain Hartstein traced her course on a map and indicated the most important incidents in the American Arctic expeditions. In the course of conversation Prince Albert observed that Lady Franklin was very anxious for another expedition, to which Captain Hartstein replied that he was not surprised that she should be so, for he thought it very possible that Franklin or some of his comrades might still be alive among the Esquimaux.

After completing the inspection of the ship the Royal party retired amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the spectators.

It was originally intended to request Her Majesty to take luncheon on board, but the idea was subsequently abandoned through a diffidence as to whether the proceeding would be quite *selon les règles*. But after the withdrawal of the Royal party there was an elegant *déjeuner* in the wardroom, at which the following toasts and sentiments were given among others: "The Queen and the Royal Family," "The President of the United States," "The Union Jack and the Star-spangled Banner," "The future success of the *Resolute*, and may she again be employed in prosecuting the search for Sir John Franklin and his comrades." This last sentiment was proposed by Capt. Higgins, seconded by Mr. Grinnell, and evoked cordial applause.

Captain Hartstein was invited by the Queen to dine and to spend the night at Osborne, and all the officers were invited to visit the grounds at Osborne, a privilege of which they availed themselves at 3 o'clock.

The *Resolute* returns to Portsmouth this morning at half-past 10 o'clock, and goes into dock.

The Accident to the United States Mail Steamship Hermann—Return to Southampton.

From the London Times.

Southampton, Sunday Evening, Dec. 14.

We regret to announce the return to this port, this afternoon, of the United States Mail steamship *Hermann*, which left Southampton, with the English, French and German mails, for New-York, on the 3d inst.

The *Hermann* has encountered the most terrific weather in the Atlantic, the wind for most part of the time blowing a perfect hurricane, accompanied by seas running literally mountains high. When about 900 or 1,000 miles from Southampton, the ship laboring heavily, and but just able to make headway against the gale, the centre shaft carrying the side levers of one of the engines broke, and the shock damaged the piston of the port engine, entirely disabling it, thus making the ship completely dependent upon the power of the remaining engine. It is a most providential circumstance that the perfect discipline prevailing on board the *Hermann*, and in the engine department, caused this serious disaster to be of no injury to the ship. The slightest delay in ungearing and stopping the machinery would probably have broken the remaining engine, and the ship would have been left to the mercy of the waves; as it was, the wreck of the broken machine was quickly disengaged, and the head of the ship put about for Southampton, steaming with one engine driving both paddle-wheels.

It is believed that neither the ship nor cargo has sustained damage. The passengers have signed a testimonial to Captain Higgins, expressing their admiration of his skill and conduct in the trying circumstances in which he had been placed.

The mails and passengers will be forwarded from this port on Wednesday by the United States mail steamer *Fulton*; and, after a survey of the cargo, which consists of 650 tons of valuable French, German and British merchandise, measures will be taken by the agents of the company, Messrs. Croskey & Co., to convey it to its destination without unnecessary delay.

Southampton, Monday.

The United States mail steamship *Hermann*, which returned to this port yesterday under the circumstances detailed in the *Times* of this morning, came into dock to-day for the purpose of having her machinery repaired. We have conversed with several of the passengers and find them all thoroughly satisfied with their treatment on board, and the conduct of Captain Higgins and his officers throughout the critical circumstances they were called upon to encounter. The following gratifying address has been presented to the captain:

"We, the undersigned passengers on board the United States mail-steamer *Hermann*, having been spared from the dangers of the deep, think it proper to express our feelings on our narrow escape.

We started from Southampton on the 3d inst., under the most favorable auspices, which were, however, not realized, for within twelve hours of our departure we were met by a very heavy gale from the westward, which lasted with unremitting fury until the morning of the 9th. While congratulating ourselves on a temporary lull, the outboard side lever centre shaft of the port engine parted inside of the supports, and notwithstanding the immediate stoppage of the steam, by the engineer, severely damaged the valve gearing, bent the side rods, and rendered that engine totally useless. It was immediately disconnected, and we thus were obliged to put our trust in the starboard engine alone.

On maturer deliberation on the state of the weather, and with the expectation of a continuance of the heavy westerly gales we had already experienced, our able commander deemed it prudent to wear ship and put back, rigging additional jury yards and sails to assist as far as possible the now severely-taxed engine. But our trials were not yet over; the lull was of short duration, and on the morning of the 11th a tremendous hurricane, which had been foreseen, and once already evaded by our able and experienced Captain, by changing his course, suddenly came down on us with indescribable rapidity and violence. But our gallant commander, with his usual cool intrepidity and experience, was on the alert, and, aided by his efficient officers and finely disciplined crew, carried us safely through the fearful danger. A number of heavy squalls succeeded, rendering the days which elapsed before we again reached port those of anxiety and suspense.

Whereas, Therefore, we consider ourselves most grateful to Divine Providence for mercifully sparing us, we consider it also proper to pass the following resolutions:

That we tender our sincere thanks to Captain E. Higgins for his unremitting and sleepless vigilance, his admirable experience and imperturbable intrepidity, and that we consider ourselves most fortunate to have been, during such trying circumstances, with a commander who possesses in such a high degree all the qualities which characterize the able seaman, accomplished gentleman and navigator.

That our thanks are also due to the gallant and gentlemanly officers and finely-organized and highly-disciplined crew.

That while we are convinced that the accident to the machine was of such a nature that no human foresight on the part of the engineers in charge could have prevented it, the rapidity and skill with which the broken engine was disconnected and secured, reflects the highest credit on the whole engineer corps, and their able chief, Albert G. Prible.

The presence of mind and mechanical experience manifested during this trying scene cannot be too highly appreciated, and evinced in an eminent degree how worthy he, as well as his efficient assistants, are of the responsible trust reposed in them.

Con. Winkelman,	S. W. Fisk, late Master of the American whaleship
John G. Kimm,	North Star.
H. Dell,	Henry E. Inman, late 3d
John Grant,	officer of the bark Lebanon.
Chr. Mosmanck,	F. A. Kulchen,
H. G. Moohring, Mech. Engineer.	Lewis Plitt,
John J. Weyl,	H. Harbeck.

By a most remarkable coincidence the accident to the *Hermann* and that to the Cunard steamer *America* occurred on the same day and about the same hour; the latter ship reporting a quarter to 10 as the time when she was struck by the sea which almost engulfed her, and the *Hermann's* log naming 9:50 A. M., or 10 minutes to 10 as the hour when her engine-shaft broke, both on the morning of the 9th inst.

Threatening Aspect of the Neufchatel Affair.

Paris (Dec. 15) Correspondence of the London Times.

The quarrel between the Swiss Confederation and the King of Prussia cannot be much more serious than it is. It has gone so far that the next step, unless prevented by powerful intervention, can only be actual hostility. The King of Prussia gets more excited every day, and his resentment increases as the trial of the Neuchâtel prisoners is approaching. The Prussian people were at first said to be rather indifferent about the matter; they are not so now; and from the beginning the Prussian army, anxious, no doubt, to redeem its inglorious idleness during the Crimean campaign, is not unwilling to take a turn against the Switzer, for want of a stronger foe. Preparations on a large scale are in progress. It is true, still more formidable preparations were made by the King of Prussia some years ago without any ruinous consequences to Europe. His Majesty loves to talk loud, but he is not really so terrible as he would lead the world to suppose. He "aggravates his voice" now and then, but sometimes also he roars "as gentle as the sucking doves;" 60,000 men is not now the number spoken of as likely to be put in movement, but 150,000, and the necessities of a campaign may require 180,000 more. These are formidable measures, which prove that His Majesty is determined to show that he is, whatever people may think to the contrary, a first-rate military power. It is a pity that this war-like ardor was not exhibited during the war with Russia, one way or the other. The present business is ignoble in comparison; there was a fine field open some short time since—a field where a chivalrous monarch might have won renown, and perhaps profit, and where even the defeated would not have come out of the conflict without glory. If the King of Prussia push matters to an extreme he may light a flame in Europe which it will not be easy to extinguish; and all on account of a handful of insurgents caught *in flagrante*. His Majesty has been as quiet as possible for the last nine years on the subject of Neuchâtel; there was a mild protest against the order of things established in 1848, but on the 5th of April of same year a "letter patent" issued from Potsdam, in which he allowed his subjects of Neuchâtel full liberty of action.

The *Assemblée Nationale* had an article yesterday, containing, among other things, an account of the severities alleged to be practised by the authorities on the prisoners of Neuchâtel. "At Neuchâtel," the *Assemblée* says, "all is in a state of violence for some days past. No visits are allowed to be paid to the prisoners. The houses of the citizens are searched, &c." A private letter from Neuchâtel received here yesterday is full of details respecting the treatment of the prisoners. If these are correct, (and the letter proceeds from a most respectable person,) a political *détenu* at Neuchâtel under the present *régime* is not so badly off. The prisoners in question, far from being treated with severity, are allowed every indulgence short of being at large, which they may require. They are well lodged, well fed, have their tea and coffee at will, even their cigars; their friends send them the dessert for their dinners and wine from their cellars, and they are allowed to take exercise twice a day.

Paris (Dec. 17) Correspondence of the London Times.

The *Moniteur* contains an article on the Neuchâtel question, the details of which it explains. The French Government intervened with wise counsels. It asked for the liberation of the Neuchâtelois prisoners so as to prevent any armed conflict, and to obtain a final settlement of the question.

Switzerland would not follow those counsels.

The *Moniteur* concludes with these words: Thus France met with moderation, a sincere desire to terminate a delicate question, and a courteous deference for her political situation, on the one side; on the other, on the contrary, an obstinacy much to be regretted, an exaggerated susceptibility, and a complete indifference to her counsels. Switzerland, therefore, must not be astonished if, in the course of events, she should no longer find the good will which she might so easily have obtained at the cost of a very slight sacrifice.

Particulars of the Attempted Assassination of the King of Naples.

Naples (Dec. 9) Correspondence of the London Times.

When I wrote you yesterday I little thought at that moment a scene was enacting on the Campo Marzo, which all good men must regret and condemn. The ceremony of benediction had just concluded, and the troops were defiling before His Majesty previous to their leaving the ground, when the 8th division of the 3d battalion of Chasseurs was passing, a soldier called Agesilao Milano, of San Benedetto, in the province of Cosenza, darted out of the ranks, as if, in the opinion of some, to present a petition. He then made a thrust with his bayonet at His Majesty, who backed his horse, and the bayonet, grazing the side of the King, struck against the pistol holster, and was bent. The man slipped and fell to the ground. At that moment Captain Latour, of the Hussars, riding up, nearly crushed the man, while another Captain riding out of the ranks, collared him. The King said "Consign him to the gendarmes;" and he was taken off the ground in a cab, accompanied by gendarmes. Persons who were very near, observed that His Majesty turned deadly pale, and passed his hand secretly over the spot which was, or might have been touched; and then beckoned to his son, the Duke of Calabria, who was immediately behind him, and who, like the King, was on horseback. I say the King beckoned to him and ordered him not to move. He then waived his hand to Her Majesty in salutation and assurance of his duty. In fact, His Majesty displayed the most wonderful *sangfroid*, and thus prevented the occurrence of great misfortunes. The cry of "*Fui, fui*," so dreadful in a Neapolitan mob, had begun to be raised. Some of the carriages near the King were beginning to move, and in a moment all would have been disorder, and people flying back to the capital would have created immense consternation and disturbances that one fears to contemplate. But a cordon of soldiers was drawn around, no one was permitted to leave, and, as His Majesty ordered the ceremony to continue, things resumed their original tranquil appearance. On His Majesty returning to the Palace, the Foreign Ministers and officers of State called at the Palace to present their congratulations. Later in the day, the King, the Queen, and all the Royal family took their usual airing in the Riviera di Chiaja, receiving strong marks of sympathy. In the evening General Nunziante, Prefect of Police, and Lieutenant-General Lecca, Inspector of Brigades, were called upon to interrogate the man, who demanded paper, saying that he would write his deposition. It was as follows:

"For six years I cherish a hatred against Ferdinand II. I belong to the class of insurgents in Calabria in the year 1848. It was my intention to have purged the earth of this monster. I have not the slightest intention of revealing the names of my brethren who conspire, like me, to rid the world of this tyrant; but the occasion will come when their daggers will avenge all."

The *procès verbal* was concluded at 11 o'clock at night, and was taken to His Majesty by General Cotrufiano, Lecca and Nunziante, together with Count Ludolf and the Prefect of Police.

Naples (Dec. 10) Correspondence of the London Times.

His Majesty, who was on horseback, and not more than 15 or 20 feet from the soldiers who were passing before him, was alone, with the Hereditary Prince also on horseback a little behind him, and the Queen and her family also behind on the right. On the 3d Cacciatori defiling in front of the Royal person, a soldier darted from the ranks, and, with his sword-bayonet slanting upwards, made a thrust at the King, which, had it taken effect, must have killed him on the spot. The bayonet, however, striking against the handle of the pistol, glanced aside, and wounded His Majesty slightly in the side. Failing in his first attempt, and without any impediment, as far as I can discover, he was about to renew the blow, when Lieutenant-Colonel Latour, who had been dispatched by His Majesty to a distant part of the field, coming up, and perceiving what was going on, rode down the man. On his being arrested, and the officers of justice attempting to bind him, he said that it was quite unnecessary, as he should make no attempt to escape.

In the course of the evening the examination of the prisoner, which I have reported, took place, and which corresponded well with the spirit at least of the official report. It is added that the prisoner spoke with great bitterness of the expedition of Gen. Nunziante into Calabria, which had brought death and ruin into his family, and which he swore to avenge on the "cause" of all. If what I hear be true, he further said that his only regret in dying was that he had not accomplished his intent. He seems to possess much firmness, and considerable intelligence, is of gentle birth, and was educated as a priest, having been expelled from college for misconduct in 1848, when he joined the insurgents. Arrested on suspicion of conspiracy against the life of the King, he was set at liberty on the ground of the evidence being insufficient.

Nothing, however, has transpired as yet to show that he had any accomplices, or that he was in any way connected with the great Liberal party of the country. A medical man from the hospital of Trinita has been sent to examine him, to ascertain whether he be mad or not; but the report was, that he is, on the contrary, not only sane, but endowed with extraordinary intelligence. It has been said, too, that His Majesty was anxious to pardon him, but that there was a strong sentiment in the palace against such a step. The regiment to which the prisoner belonged was closely confined to barracks on its return from the review, and was strictly interrogated. On the 9th, an address was issued by the Cardinal to all the clergy of Naples ordering a *Te Deum* to be held in the churches, and written circulars to people of some consideration and invitations from the police agents have been sent round to the inhabitants of the capital requesting them to illuminate. The act is called spontaneous in the official journal—nothing is spontaneous in the country, nor does the Government desire that it should be so; even the appearance of satisfaction is more highly appreciated when it is the result of an order. It is unnecessary, therefore, to say that the illumination was general in the centre of the city, and the effigy of the assumed Protector of Naples and of their Majesties was perceptible above the portraits of the Queen in many public places. The King has been out driving every day since the dastardly attempt, and there have been receptions every evening at the Palace, but it would be false to say that however strong is the moral feeling which condemns the late attempt, that anything like enthusiasm has been manifested. The demeanor of the public has been a strong protest against a crime which violates the first principles of morality and religion, and which injures a cause it is meant to serve; but the demeanor of the public has expressed nothing more. There are some features in the case which I must be permitted to notice before I conclude my letter. The assassin seems to have made the attempt on private grounds, the sufferings of his family preyed upon his mind. He had no accomplices, indeed, had little communication with any one in Naples; and participation in his crime, therefore, cannot be imputed to a party.

Naples, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1856.

The soldier who attempted to assassinate the King was hanged this morning. All is quiet.

The War between Great Britain and Persia.

PROCLAMATION OF WAR.

Fort William, Foreign Department, Nov. 1, 1856.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council having, under directions from Her Majesty's Government, directed the assemblage of a large British force at Bombay for service in the Persian Gulf, deems it proper to make known the reasons which have rendered this measure necessary.

In the month of January, 1853, certain articles of agreement were concluded between Lieutenant-Colonel Sheil, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of the Shah of Persia, and his Highness the Sudr Azim, or Prime Minister of the Persian Government.

By those articles the Persian Government engaged not to send troops to Herat on any account, unless foreign troops—that is, troops from the direction of Cabul or Candahar or other foreign country—should invade Herat. In the event of troops being sent, the Persian Government engaged that the said troops should not enter the city of Herat, and that, on the return of the foreign troops towards their own territory, the Persian troops should be immediately withdrawn from the neighborhood of Herat to Persian soil.

The Persian Government also engaged to abstain from all interference whatsoever in the internal affairs of Herat, whether in taking possession, or occupying, or assuming the sovereignty, or governing, excepting in so far as interference existed between the two parties during the lifetime of the late Yar Mahomed.

And, lastly, the Persian Government engaged to relinquish all pretension to and demand for the coinage, or the reading of the Khootbeh, or any other acknowledgment of allegiance or subjection on the part of the people of Herat to the Government of Persia.

It was, at the same time, stipulated that, so long as there should be no interference of any sort whatever on the part of the British Government in the affairs of Herat, the engagements contracted by the Persian Government, as aforesaid, should remain in full force and effect. On the other hand, it was agreed, in the name of the British Government, that "if any foreign Power, such as the Affghans or others," should wish to interfere with, or take possession of Herat, the British Government, on the requisition of the Persian Ministers, would not object to restrain such foreign Power by friendly advice, "so that Herat might remain in its own state of independence."

While the British Government has faithfully and constantly adhered to the obligations which it accepted under the agreement of January, 1853, the Government of Persia has manifested a deliberate and persevering disregard of the reciprocal engagements by which, at the same time, it became bound, and is now endeavoring to subvert by force the independence of Herat, which was the declared object of the agreement in question.

So far back as December, 1855, the Persian Government, by an article in the Teheran Official *Gazette*, announced its intention of dispatching a force to Herat, alleging that the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, the ruler of Affghanistan, had been instigated by his "neighbors" to possess himself of Kandahar; that having, with their assistance, succeeded in that enterprise, he meditated an advance upon Herat; and that an armed demonstration in the direction of Herat was required for the preservation of tranquillity in Khorasan.

This assertion, that the ruler of Affghanistan was instigated by his "neighbors" to occupy Kandahar, and that he was assisted by them in possessing himself of that city, or that he received advice or encouragement from them to advance upon Herat, was, if by those "neighbors," the British Government is indicated, wholly untrue. No such instigation or assistance, encouragement, direct or indirect, had been given by the British Government; nor, so far as the British Government is informed, had there been, when the assertion was made, any act on the part of the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan evincing a design to advance upon Herat.

Nevertheless the Persian Government has executed its intention. Not only have Persian troops invaded the territory of Herat, although the contingency which alone could justify such an act has not come to pass; but they have laid siege to the city, and have interfered in its internal affairs, while the Government of Teheran has not only assumed the right to nominate the ruler of Herat; but, in addressing the present chief of the city, has declared Herat to be Persian soil.

The siege of Herat has now been carried on by the Persian army for many months. Before its commencement, and during its progress, the unfriendly sentiments of Persia towards the British Government have been scarcely veiled; and, recently, the movements of troops in different parts of Persia, have indicated a determination to persist in an aggression which is as unprovoked as it is contrary to good faith.

The conduct of the Persian Government has been pronounced by Her Majesty's Government to constitute an act of open hostility against Great Britain. Reparation has been sought, but without success. The withdrawal of the Persian troops from the neighborhood of Herat to Persian soil has been demanded, as a preliminary to the adjustment of differences to which the acts of Persia alone have given rise; but the demand has been evaded, and, according to the most recent accounts, a Persian army still invests Herat.

Friendly remonstrance having failed, and a reasonable requisition having been rejected or put aside, it becomes incumbent on the British Government to take measures by which the Persian Government shall be convinced that solemn engagements contracted with Great Britain may not be violated with impunity, and by which effectual guarantees against continuous breach of faith shall be secured.

To this end a force has been directed to assemble at Bombay, and will embark as soon as the necessary arrangements shall have been completed. The further operations of the force, after it shall have reached the Persian Gulf, will be guided by such instructions as the progress of events and the policy of the British Government may demand.

By the order of Right Honorable, the Governor-General of India in Council.

G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

THE DECLARATION OF WAR AND DEPARTURE OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITION FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay (Nov. 17) Correspondence of the London Times.

The anticipated declaration of hostilities against Persia appeared in a proclamation published at Calcutta on the 1st of this month. The *casus belli* is, as you are aware, the attempt on the part of the Shah to add the Affghan city of Herat to his dominions. By the treaty of 1853, between Colonel Sheil, as representative of Great Britain, and the Sudr Azim, or Prime Minister of the Court of Teheran, the Persian Government engaged that its troops should on no account approach Herat, except in the single event of the city chancing to be menaced by a force from the direction of Cabul or Candahar. Even in that case they were to be withdrawn within the Persian territory immediately upon the retreat of the other party. It was further provided that the Shah should abstain from all kind of interference whatsoever with the internal affairs of the city, and should cease to demand from the inhabitants the exercise of the various privileges which to an Oriental mind contain an acknowledgment of fealty and submission on the part of those who allow them. On the other hand the British Government promised to use its friendly offices to prevent any danger to the independence of Herat, the preservation of which was the declared object of the treaty, from the eastward. Such being the engagements of the contracting parties, while the British Government has evinced a spirit of honesty and good faith, the Court of Teheran has openly violated its engagements. On the pretence that Dost Mahomed had been instigated by his neighbors to seize Candahar and to advance upon Herat, a Persian force was ordered to move towards the frontier as long ago as last December; and, although the Ameer showed no intention whatever of advancing, and although, therefore, the only contingency in which Persian interference was justifiable never happened, their army crossed into the territory of Herat, which is declared to be Persian soil, and laid siege to the city. Remonstrances and requests having been alike disregarded and rejected, an appeal to arms alone is left; and hence, under instructions from the Home Government, the assemblage of the force at Bombay for service in the Persian Gulf.

By another proclamation such Persian merchant vessels bound for British ports are protected as sailed prior to the 1st of November, while to such as were loading in British ports immunity is granted if their cargoes are proved to have been taken on board within 30 days from the same date. Reservation, however, is made of vessels having on board Persian officers or dispatches, or articles contraband of war. A third notification assures all subjects of the Shah resident within the Queen's Indian territories and not being consuls or consular agents, that they may pursue their respective avocations unmolested on condition of peaceable behavior.

The declaration of war was promulgated officially in Bombay on the 10th. Three days after the last division of the flotilla left the harbor.

PERSIA ACCEPTS WAR—FALL OF HERAT, &C.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* sends to that journal a private telegraphic dispatch, dated Marseilles, Dec. 15, which says:

A proclamation by Persia accepts the war declared against her by England.

The English, says the *Journal de Constantinople*, have already taken possession of the islands of Ormuz and Karrack. Russian troops are concentrated on the Araxes. The friendly mediation of France is expected.

Teheran, Friday, Nov. 7.

There have been great rejoicings on the occasion of the capture of Herat. They were, however, rendered dull by the death of the Prince, presumptive heir to the throne, 6 years of age. The Shah is profoundly affected by his loss, although he has still two sons.

THE RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS ON THE PERSIAN FRONTIER.

The *Nord* of Brussels contains a leading article on the recent statement that a Russian army 50,000 strong was prepared to march on the Persian frontier. The *Nord*, while expressing its doubts of this intelligence, alludes to an article in the treaty of Gulistan, wherein Russia engaged herself to defend Persia in any case of urgent necessity, and it thus states the intentions of the Russian Government:

"Doubtless the Shah of Persia might, in the event of his being attacked, claim the execution of article 4 of the treaty of Gulistan, and we are convinced that Russia would exercise her influence in order to establish a good understanding, in which all parties have an equal stake. We moreover believe that this result is now what she is seeking to bring about at Teheran. The menace which is said to be directed against England by Russia on the Persian frontier could therefore alone become a reality in the event of England forgetting her ancient relations of good friendship towards Persia, and maintaining toward the latter a threatening and hostile attitude. Then, and then alone, do we believe that Russia might be forced to fulfill with honor towards the Shah the part which England has pretended to play in the Eastern war with respect to the Sultan."

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from Nov. 27 to Dec. 11, 1856:

H. A. Selden, A. T. Moore, Dr. R. Hunter, E. C. Litchfield and family, D. D. C. Morehead, F. F. Pister, A. H. Sinn, Abbott Brown, A. E. McIlvaine, J. H. Harbeck, A. S. Henderson, H. S. Lansing, H. M. Tileston, Dr. F. C. Stewart, A. H. Levy and lady, R. H. Ellis, O. P. Doniven, A. F. Carper, J. P. Kellogg, J. Harrison, C. Townsend, W. Clay, C. Gates, J. T. Trotter, E. Nye and family, H. W. Hubbell and family, J. A. Jackson and lady, S. C. March, W. M. Dibble, H. M. Goodman, [illegible], L. Vinton, [illegible] New-York. [illegible], J. H. Hamilton, A. W. Little and family, Dr. Betton and family, [illegible] Reynolds, of Rhode Island. H. Kane and family, T. P. Shaffner, of Kentucky. H. Richardson, John B. Garven, H. B. Brown, L. R. Williston, of Massachusetts. J. J. Mayer and lady, H. A. Dickinson, of Tennessee. D. S. Covert, W. H. Johnston, M. D., of Ohio. S. J. Lewis and lady, Dr. D. P. Francis, R. C. Flagg, of Connecticut. [illegible] Alabama.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1856.

Arrivals of Breadstuffs continue limited, and with dull accounts from all parts of the country, and a decline at Mark-lane yesterday [illegible] on Wheat, we had again, to-day, a [illegible] trade for all articles. In Wheat the business done was quite trifling, and had there been the least inclination on the part of dealers to purchase, a further reduction would have been accepted in order to effect sales. Flour also was very slack of sale at former rates. Indian Corn [illegible] retail inquiry, and readily obtainable at [illegible]. We quote: Wheat—Red [illegible]. Flour—Philadelphia and Baltimore [illegible]; Extra Ohio [illegible]. [illegible] continues quite inactive, [illegible] taken place in the article for some days. In Bacon nothing doing, buyers holding off for lower rates than holders are willing to accept for the small parcels now here. Both Irish and [illegible] and come into competition with American. [illegible] small lots on the spot bring [illegible]. Tallow steady; Butchers' Association would bring [illegible] for good quality.

Cotton—The market has been firmer this week, but prices cannot be quoted dearer. The sales yesterday were 8,000, and to-day 7,000 bales—[illegible] each day on speculation. In Manchester to-day there was a fair business done.

(Signed.) RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

Liverpool, Tuesday Evening, Dec. 16, 1856.

City of Washington, from Philadelphia, arrived at Liverpool soon of Tuesday, the 16th.

Cotton Market—Sales to-day 7,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export. Market very firm, and demand steady.

Breadstuffs—Exceedingly quiet. Wheat, cheaper for the very finest qualities, 2d. [illegible] bushel lower. Flour 6d. [illegible] bbl., and Indian Corn 3d. [illegible] lower than Friday last.

Provisions—Beef and Pork unchanged. The high price asked for Bacon, namely, 68s., restricted business. The *Niagara's* advices produced a stronger feeling for Lard. Tallow firm at 60s.—*Bigland, Athya & Co.'s Report.*

Affairs at Havana.

THE SPANISH PRESS ON WALKER—CONTEMPLATED CHANGE IN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAND—PROSPECTS OF A FAMINE—DOMINICAN AFFAIRS—THE MEXICAN QUESTION, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Havana, December, 1856.

Our Spanish papers are in high glee at the expected destruction of Walker and his friends, but [illegible] of a mistake in their calculations, they have not yet appointed the day of final reckoning. The [illegible] forces have been enforced by large numbers of runaway Spaniards from Cuba, most of whom were attached to General Santa Ana's army. Among them there is a certain Don Juan [illegible], who once had the command of a regiment in this island, but was dismissed the service for abuses of several kinds, and for having appropriated to his own use the money destined to pay off his men. One of his ingenious methods of getting ready cash, was to represent his regiment fuller than it really was. He never reported the deaths, and so general was this abuse, that he and several others of like notoriety, managed to amass quite a handsome little fortune. I have been informed by a friend, that the Captain-General has promised Col. Gomez a complete pardon of all his offences, if he succeeds in driving out the Yankees from Nicaragua. The greater part of these Spanish officers now in the field against Walker have been dropped from the Cuban army, or have found it most convenient to drop themselves. Some of the old Spaniards propose to raise a subscription in favor of Central America, and if the next news from that part of the world proves favorable to the Allies, I feel confident that a large sum of money will be raised.

The Narvaez Ministry has determined to make several radical changes in the Government of this Island. Many of the large salaries will be cut down, including that of the Captain-General, who will only receive $30,000 in future. The Government seems to be short of funds. The last mail steamer took out $1,000,000, but this will be but a small amount to a proverbially distressed Ministry.

In addition to poverty, famine is staring the people in the face. The crops last year were short, insufficient to meet the demands of the country. Wheat in particular is very high. Large supplies have been sent for from the United States, and, notwithstanding they send us our flour, several large cargoes of American flour have been received here and reshipped to Spain, whence it will again be shipped back to this island, and sold as Spanish. How much better for themselves would it not be to lower the duties on American flour, at least for this year, than to use this roundabout way of keeping up a monopoly which was only made to benefit the merchants of Santander. It is useless for the Captain-General to lay on new contributions, for this will never increase the revenue. Now, when the Island is so prosperous, the Captain-General states that the revenue do not exceed $12,000,000, quite a small sum. I have no doubt that two or three millions pass through other hands than those of the Government.

The newly-appointed "Intendente" is Señor Olano, a politician who has made quite a figure in the late political troubles. The other appointments are of minor importance in themselves, but go to prove that a change will be made in the whole [illegible] of our present Government. In case that such is the intention of the Ministry, General Concha's resignation is in the hands of his brother Don Manuel, who will present it, and save the Marquis de la Habana the mortification of being removed.

We have had no arrivals from St. Domingo since the return of the brig-of-war *Habanero*, which took out the [illegible]. Her officers keep a strict silence on the subject, and appear to be first-rate "Know-Nothings." Enough has transpired to convince us that Soulouque must have received a check in his schemes.

Notwithstanding the decrepit state of Spain, the papers teem with articles of a very warlike nature on the Mexican question. The poverty of the Treasury may have something to do with this display of [illegible]. Until the new Minister presents his credentials and has had a long talk with Comonfort, nothing positive can be known. In the meantime our valiant troops will repose on their laurels, and indulge in hopes of the most brilliant nature, but they will find it more difficult to accomplish their object than they think. The Mexican hates a Spaniard simply because he is such, and will fight more bitterly against them than against any other people.

Christmas holidays are always spent in the country by the Spaniards, consequently our city has lost many of the rich families that enlivened it a few months ago. King's day will bring them back again, when all will resume its wonted routine. The weather is delightful here now, bracing and just cool enough to make Winter clothing comfortable. We have had a heavy norther, the coolness of which reminds us of the merry sleigh-bells of Broadway. The Opera has arrived and appears to do well.

From Kansas.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

MURDER AT TECUMSEH—DELAWARE LAND SALES—[illegible]—GENERAL ITEMS.

Westport, Saturday, Dec. 13, 1856.

At Tecumseh, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., a gentleman by the name of [illegible] was fatally wounded; he received a stab at the hands of a man by the name of Cummins. [illegible] died on Thursday, the 11th. Cummins is in custody. This is the only death of the kind in the Territory, since that of Granville, who was shot at Bull Creek. Still the Territory is remarkably peaceful.

The Delaware Land Sales were concluded a fortnight since. The sale of Town Lots in Leavenworth City did not take place; it is postponed till some future day, and many a hungry speculator has had to leave without the satisfaction of his craving. This postponement will retard the progress of the city greatly.

Major Buford, the celebrated projector of the Southern Aid Enterprise from the South, is here. He will leave in a few days for Alabama, but will return in the Spring. He bought some of the Delaware lands. The Major has prepared a report of the receipts and disbursements of his enterprise, which will appear in the Westport *Star of Empire* for this week. It shows a loss, on his part, of ten thousand six hundred and odd dollars.

Cost of Enterprise	[illegible]
Contributions	13,967 [illegible]
Loss	$10,687 16

This shows that those who have grumbled at Buford, and accused him of maladministration of the funds contributed, are greatly at fault.

I learn that at Council Grove, and in and about that region, there is snow one and a half feet deep. The Santa Fe and Salt Lake mails will be behind their time in getting in this month. The snow-drifts are unusually heavy.

Lecompton is thriving. Stock in the town has advanced rapidly of late, and the town promises to be much more than the most sanguine friends predicted at one time. In fact, all the Territorial towns are growing rapidly. Business here is excellent for this season.

NEW-YORK CITY.

MUNICIPAL.

BOTH BOARDS ADJOURN.

Two More Vetoes.

THE WORK OF DISSOLUTION.

Board of Aldermen.

LAST MEETING OF THE BOARD OF 1856.

The Board of Aldermen assembled yesterday afternoon at 1½ o'clock. They met under melancholy circumstances. It was their last meeting before dissolution. With only two exceptions every Alderman was present to assist at the obsequies.

Of public interest scarcely anything was done, although it was past 5 o'clock before the proceedings terminated. A report of the Committee on Markets, concurring to advertise for a location for a market on the North River, between 14th and 20th streets, was concurred in after a long debate. The market was sought for on the ground that when Washington Market was erected, the City was small in comparison with its size at the present time, and the majority of the inhabitants then resided in the vicinity of said market; but that the increase of the population during the past twenty years had been such as to require greater and more extensive market accommodations.

It was proposed to amend by striking out "Twenty-third-street" and inserting "Fortieth-street," but the proposition was lost.

A resolution from the Board of Councilmen, that all Hook and Ladder Companies in the City should be allowed ten additional men, was concurred in. Another resolution, that all Hose Companies be allowed thirty men, and and all first-class engines seventy men, second class sixty men, and third class fifty men, was also concurred in.

Numerous minor resolutions, of strictly private interest, were taken up, debated, and in most instances adopted. Altogether it was a noisy session. Many times the motion to adjourn was put and lost. Decorum was lost sight of. At length Alderman Voorhis succeeded in offering the following resolution, preparatory to an adjournment:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be tendered to David T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk, Joseph B. Young, Deputy, Reeves E. Selmes and Alfred Cooper, Assistant Clerks, for their faithfulness and uniform courtesy in the discharge of the duties of their respective positions. The marked gentlemanly department, affability, and obliging disposition displayed by them on all occasions, entitle them to the confidence and esteem of the members of the Board. This Board also tender their thanks to all the other officers for their diligence and kindness, and gratefully acknowledge the many courtesies received from the Reporters of the Press generally.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Alderman Herrick, a vote of thanks was tendered to the President of the Board, Isaac O. Barker, Esq., who replied in the following terms:

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen:

It is now one year since we were duly organized, and you then conferred upon me for a second term the honor of presiding over your deliberations, and conducting the proceedings of the Board. I received that renewed mark of your esteem and confidence with a determination to discharge the duties in a manner that I might merit your continued approbation.

To us have been committed great and important trusts. The legislation required for the varied interests of this great commercial emporium have at your hands received a careful consideration, and it becomes me here to say that in all the discussions attendant thereupon, amid the differences of opinion, order and decorum has prevailed, and a desire has been manifested to arrive at such conclusions as would add to the general prosperity of our City, and tend to the public good.

To the Board, to each member thereof, I return my thanks for the complimentary resolution adopted by you this evening, and I shall ever bear in mind the continued respect and courtesy shown to me individually, as well as in my official position.

Gentlemen, we have been spared to separate in health; but the emblems of mourning which surround the Chambers of this Board, continually remind us of the vacant seat of one of our number. Of the late Alderman Samuel H. [illegible], I could say much that was good, generous, and noble; but at this time, and on this occasion, I need not say more than that he lived an honest man.

"He has walked the path of life."

That each of you, who are permitted to walk on in that path, may enjoy many years of health, happiness and prosperity, is my most ardent wish.

Gentlemen, I feel the pain of separation from you as members of the Board, and it is alike painful to me to separate myself officially from the much-esteemed Clerk of the Common Council, with whom I have been so intimately connected in my official position for the past two years; of his well-known character as a gentleman, and as an able and efficient officer, I willingly add my testimony to the merited praise that has been bestowed on him. To him I return my thanks for the willing and courteous manner in which he aided and assisted me, and the members of this Board, in the performance of our several duties. May he be long spared in health and happiness.

To his Deputy Clerk, Assistant Clerks, Sergeant at Arms and other officers of this Board, I return my thanks for their attendance on me, as well as the members of the Board, and I here bear testimony to their faithful services—to their constant attention to their several duties.

To our corps of reporters, I return them the thanks of the Board for the faithful and impartial manner in which they have reported the debates and proceedings of the Board, and it is with great pleasure that I can speak of their gentlemanly bearing and deportment, as well to me as other members of the Board.

Gentlemen, the official term of this Board is now at an end, and in taking my final leave of you, it is with great satisfaction that I end my official term as presiding officer over a body where so much of good feeling and kind regards for each other have been shown, [illegible] sentiments for each of you. I now bid you a final adieu.

At the conclusion of this address, the Board, on motion of Alderman Ely, listened to the reading of the minutes and adjourned *sine die*. There will be eight new members in the new Board, which will be sworn in on Wednesday, viz.: for the First, Seventh, Ninth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards. The place that knew Alderman Briggs will know him no more. As the Board dissolved last night, we heard some of his Aldermanic friends, who "hold over," unkindly addressing him as Ex-Alderman Briggs.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board held its final session last evening—the President in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved.

Three communications were read from His Honor the Mayor—one vetoing the Tax Levy for the ensuing year—another vetoing the resolution giving power to the Street Commissioner to employ a surveyor to make surveys of proposed new grades in Pearl-street, and all the streets intersecting the Bowery Extension—the third expressing his non-approval of the bill regulating the exterior water-line of the City on the East River. They took the usual course.

Here are the vetoes:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith the ordinance to raise money by tax for the support of Government for 1857, commonly known as the tax levy, without approval.

My principal reason for this course is the omission by the Common Council to include a sum for the improvement of the Central Park, and to pay the [illegible] to the employees for services rendered. I look upon this omission as tantamount to an abandonment of this great work, which, after a cost to the Corporation and to individuals of several million dollars in the purchase of the land, will be worse than folly. As I have stated upon another occasion, the Park must be improved or the land sold, and one or the other should be done forthwith.

The many reasons which naturally suggest themselves in opposition to the proposed abandonment of this Park cannot be set forth in this communication, for want of time, but will present themselves to every intelligent person, not determined to keep this City within its present limit as to population and progress.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without approval the Resolution to give the Street Commissioner power to employ a Surveyor to make surveys of proposed new grades "in Pearl-street and all the streets that intersect the Bowery extension, and that the expense be taken from the appropriation for street openings."

The enormous bills which that Department has recently allowed for the services of Surveyors, in the matter of street improvements and repairs, render it, in my judgment, exceedingly impolitic to intrust it with such an unlimited discretion in that direction.

In a recent case vetoed by me, $[illegible] was allowed for the services of a Surveyor, who, according to the admission of the contractor since, was at the work four times, for a period of about one hour each; which is at the ratio of nearly twenty dollars an hour or two hundred dollars per day.

How much would be taken from the Treasury under this Resolution, at this rate, is fearful to contemplate.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The following was read and laid over:

That the resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to stay proceedings in relation to the opening of Albany-street from Greenwich-street to Broadway, approved by the Mayor, Jan. 9, 1856, be and is hereby repealed.

A large number of bills were read a third time and passed—the calendar of the Board having been cleared, with the exception of four bills, which were referred. Among those passed were the following: Concurring with the Board of Aldermen in ordering the reestablishment of the commutation system on the ferries of the Union Ferry Company—all but four of the members voting in the affirmative; in relation to regulations of the Bureau of the Collector of Arrears of Taxes; in favor of purchasing 400 maps for the use of the Corporation and Departments; in favor of donating $500 to the Jews' Hospital.

When this business had been finished, Councilman Swan moved that the Board adjourn *sine die*, which was agreed to.

After the adjournment the following preamble and resolution was offered by Councilman Swan:

Whereas, Benjamin F. Pinckney, Esq. has discharged the duties of presiding officer of this Board during the year 1856, with marked ability, thereby meriting the approval of the members thereof; therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board of Councilmen be, and they are hereby tendered to Benj. F. Pinckney, Esq., for the uniform promptitude, energy, and courtesy which have so eminently characterized the discharge of his official duties as its presiding officer.

Mr. S. then spoke in terms highly laudatory of the President, for his uniform courtesy and fairness in executing the arduous duties of his position. He was followed by several members in the same strain.

After the adoption of the resolution, the President, in a few neat sentences, acknowledged the honor paid him.

Resolutions of a like nature were passed for the Clerk, Chas. McClenahan, Esq., and all the officers of the Board, and the reporters of the public Press—the latter gentlemen being especially commended for their sins of omission in suppressing proceedings which would tend to make some of the fathers appear ridiculous in the view of their constituents.

A gold watch, valued at $275, was presented to the Clerk, (Mr. McClenahan,) by Mr. Swan, who represented the Board in the presentation. The Ex-Councilmen, then, in a body, adjourned to a neighboring restaurant to partake of a collation.

Mr. Sumner's Lecture on Spain and her Revolutions.

The Mercantile Library Association has started a new and promising course of lectures. The first of this second series was delivered on Tuesday to a good house—Clinton Hall well filled—by George Sumner, Esq. It was an admirable lecture, well delivered and warmly received.

The lecturer, in announcing his subject, marked its limits by saying that he proposed neither a history, nor a sketch, nor a treatise on national character, nor a book of travels; but his hope would be, in the hour in which he was privileged to address them, to present something partaking of all these, which should body forth to the general apprehension an idea of Spain—of that ancient, peculiar, interesting, debilitated country.

Conducting his audience into Spain by the Pyrenees, he described the first impression of the traveler, who finds a sombre cloud of melancholy brooding over the land, through which, occasionally, as in Andalusia, break bright electric flashes of inordinate gayety. A burning sun, and the absence of lakes, cause a parching heat, and deprive the heavens of those grand masses of rolling vapor and those ever-varying tints, which make the glory of an Italian or an American sunset.

He reaches a large city like Burgos, and finds in the month of July crowds of strong, able-bodied men walking solemnly on the *Alameda*, wrapped to their chins in thick brown cloaks, and if he venture to suggest that this Winter garment must be needlessly warm, is told, in apology for wearing it, that there in Spain *it is customary*. Again and again will he hear this answer, which is the concluding word of all arguments in favor of improvement.

Some of the Spaniards, conscious of the unchanging state of things, tell a story, at their own expense, of a visit which old Father Adam paid to earth. He wandered through many countries of Europe, but was pained and saddened by all the improvements which he saw. Nothing, he said, looked right, until he came to Spain, when he threw up his aged hands in delight, and exclaimed, "Ah! this now looks natural—there's the very same old plough I used when I last worked here."

Where once was a population of forty millions, the traveler finds only twelve millions—sees an immense extent of fertile country without roads or canals, except those for irrigation, a legacy of the enlightened Moors;—goes to the seaports, and finds a few small coasters, with cargoes of trifling value, and a few old hulks, memorials of the naval grandeur of Spain, rotting in their desolate waters—comes to the capital, and finds neither art nor industry, but a host of hungry office-hunters and holders, whose language and appearance at their daily turn-out in the Puerto del Sol, remind him, if an American, of Pennsylvania-avenue during certain months of March.

Seeing a land, to which Nature has given the most prolific soil,—the richest mines, and a magnificent sea coast, depopulated and degraded, seeing pride, laziness and poverty around him,—the traveler asks if this can really be the land, which in the days of Philip II. extended its possessions wider than did ever the Roman Empire,—whose sovereign could boast that the sun never set on his domains, and whose statesmen were the most powerful and sagacious of the world?

Whence comes this saddening change? What causes have produced this fall? Is Spain to remain ever thus low, or is there hope that she may yet arise?

These are the points which the lecturer proposed to examine.

The causes of her downfall he attributed mainly to two things.

1. The loss by the Congress, or Cortes, of their conservative control of the Army Bill.
2. The policy of the Court to make Labor disgraceful.

The Inquisition was an instrument in working out despotic policy, and a financial engine, as it could confiscate the property of condemned subjects, while the Constitution of Aragon forbade this to the King, through any other tribunal.

The course pursued to destroy the Cortes was sketched by Mr. Sumner, from original documents, copied by him from the Spanish Archives of Simancas. It was full of warning to every Constitutional Government. No sooner had the Executive, by menaces, induced the Cortes to vote the Army bill before grievances were redressed, than it launched into a policy of foreign war which loaded Spain with crime and with debt—debt led to oppressive taxation—these oppressive taxes led to crime and misery. Titles of nobility were sold to raise money—hosts of nobles sprung up, lazy but proud and poor.

These nobles and the 100,000 monks and nuns were described—their disastrous example—and their opposition to all progress depicted.

Among other entirely new points brought out, Mr. Sumner stated in regard to the supplies drawn by Spain from Mexico, that it was time the immense sham with which Spain contrived to intimidate all Europe, should be blown to the winds. It was Spanish policy to make Europe believe that she drew inexhaustible treasures from America,—and France and England really believed the swaggering boasts of Spanish Ministers, but it was Mr. Sumner's fortune to find in the archives of the Indies at Seville, the original lists of the gold and silver received from the New World,—which show, that the product of the conquest of Mexico and all, in fact, that Spain received from America during the 30 years when her boasts were loudest, would, if sent to the Philadelphia Mint, coin into only half a million dollars,—not as much as we receive every week from California.

We can only hastily follow the lecturer in his exposition of the development of parties in Spain,—of the destruction of the Convents,—the reform of the Courts,—the founding normal schools,—the character of the Queen,—the bloody career of Narvaez,—the revolutions which placed him in power,—those of two years since,—and the last move, attributed to the influence of Louis Napoleon, jealous of seeing more liberty in Spain than he permits at home,—and his predictions of further movements which will touch the throne itself.

In this part Mr. Sumner was able to draw upon his own personal recollections, and to enliven his lecture by characteristic anecdotes.

The hope of Spain for the future he placed:

1. In her municipal organization.
2. In her bright-witted peasantry, just enjoying schools for their children.
3. In her industrial classes—who no longer admit labor to be degrading.
4. In her women—to whose patriotism and noble qualities he paid a glowing tribute.

The lecturer concluded by saying:

Could the spirit of Spain, reviewing its own career, speak to other nations, it would cry out with a voice of warning, beware of everything which limits the freedom of thought or the freedom of speech—maintain a free press—preserve its purity and its impartiality—fear less its occasional licentiousness than the eternal license for wrong which follows its silence.

Watch every invasion of your Legislative Assemblies and their rights, whether by the stealthy march of corruption, or by open violence.

Keep ever in your hands the purse-strings which ambitious rulers, for their own wicked ends, will continue a thousand devices to draw from you.

Beware of everything which tends to degrade or depreciate LABOR and knowledge, the companions of liberty.

And, as you would leave to your children the blessings of peace and security for the future, beware of all those glittering plans of foreign conquest, which, while bringing to you a nerveless empire, motionless and wide, create for you a host of chartered libertines, lazy swaggerers, too proud to work, if not also too ignorant, and therefore the fit tools for schemes which may secure their advancement, even at the price of those great principles of justice and right, by which alone individuals can be happy, nations glorious, liberty durable.

Young Men's Christian Association.

At the Christian Association on Tuesday night, after the regular exercises were over, they had quite a jocular time—begotten by the offer on the part of Mr. S. [illegible], of certain resolutions, which were thought "to have a bearing." The whereas and resolution were as follows:

Whereas, Every organization of Christian men, though outside the Church and separate and distinct from it, associated in the name of Christ, for the furtherance of His cause on earth, is in a measure like the Church itself, put in trust with the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, and should seek in all possible ways to bear witness to the truth of that Gospel, to promote the progress of its great and fundamental principles, and to resist all opposition, particularly that which is organized and formidable to the progress of those principles throughout the land and the world; and

Whereas, The custom of holding human beings in involuntary servitude—converting them thereby into chattels and articles of merchandise, involving in their purchase and sale the severance of family ties, requiring as a necessary condition of their subjection a denial to them of the ordinary facilities of education, and in many instances of the Word of God—in short, the whole practice of human Slavery, in all its details and with all its consequences, wherever it may exist, and particularly where it exists as an organized institution recognized and sheltered by the law of the land, is a sin in the sight of God, a violation of the principles of the Gospel, and a hindrance to the progress of Christianity; and

Whereas, In the Providence of God, one of the chief questions which occupy the attention of this nation in the present age, has grown out of this subject, and while the exigencies of the times demand a free and unmistakable utterance of opinion in reference to it; and while silence itself is interpreted as an opinion, therefore,

Resolved, That this Association, in common with other Christian bodies, hereby solemnly bear its testimony for Christ's sake, against the institution of human Slavery, wherever it may exist on the face of the earth, as a violation of the law of God; and against it, particularly as it exists in this enlightened and Christian country, as putting to shame the principles of Christianity.

It was not perfectly plain sailing to get these read, the Chair asserting that there was a rule excluding the subject of Slavery from among the topics of discussion. But the majority were not afraid. After the reading a motion was made to lay on the table, and the Ayes and Noes called, which resulted, Ayes, 43 Noes, 50—so it was not carried. It was then laid over to the next monthly meeting.

Whether the Express is or is not an immoral paper was not discussed for want of time. The next meeting promises to be a pleasantly warm one.

Moral Insanity Again.

Many persons suppose that because no medical testimony on the trial of Huntington was offered against that of Messrs. Parker and Gilman, there is a wide conflict between science and law on the subject of insanity. The District-Attorney found that time was not allowed for testimony in reply, in order to finish the case before Judge Capron's term of office expired. Half the medical profession of the City were at his disposal, and Dr. Ranney (of the Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum, who has had 600 yearly patients for many years, was anxious to place science on the platform with law. But Messrs. Hall and Noyes seem to have determined to put the common sense of the Jury against the theories of the two Doctors, and Mr. Noyes was deputed by the District-Attorney, as familiar in certain important civil cases with the law of insanity in all its branches, to overthrow the physicians who so boldly followed the lead of the lawyers. Common sense in the jury-box, we rejoice to say, triumphed for once in this City. By the way, a protest is going the rounds of the medical profession, which has already been very largely signed, against the reception of the testimony of Drs. Parker and Gilman being taken as the sentiment or doctrine of the medical faculty generally.

Applying to the State for a Fire Engine.

The citizens of Sing Sing will present a petition to the next Legislature, praying for an appropriation to enable them to purchase a first-class efficient fire engine, which may be used as well to extinguish any fires that may occur in the prison shops, as in the village. The petition sets forth that much property has been saved to the State from fire by the exertions of the residents of Sing Sing, and that one fire engine and apparatus has been nearly worn out in that service. The Fire Department of Sing Sing has lately been strengthened by the addition of a new engine and hose cart; and a few days ago the members had a very creditable parade and dinner.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The State Superintendency of Public Instruction seems likely to receive a due share of consideration during the coming Winter. Mr. Rice, the present incumbent, is named for reelection, and Messrs. S. S. Randall and Van Dyke, of Albany, are named as his competitors. Only the best man should be thought of for this most important post.

☞ The Free Academy Catalogue is just published—though bearing date September, 1856. The summary of the institution is as follows:

Board of Education		44
Executive Committee		7
Faculty	14	
Tutors	13	
Instructors		27
Resident Graduates	6	
Seniors	33	
Juniors	36	
Sophomores	56	
Freshmen	157	
Introductory	468	
Students		735

☞ Who will be the President of the Board of Education for the coming year? This question disturbs the Board of Education considerably. There are four men named as *likely*—some of them more likely men, than likely to be elected. The four are: Andrew H. Green, Esq., the present incumbent; Wm. H. Neilson, late President; Erastus C. Benedict, President from 1850 to 1854; and Nelson J. Waterbury, Assistant City Postmaster.

☞ The number of vessels in this port, yesterday, was 616, including 36 steamers, 103 ships, 109 barks, 97 brigs, and 268 schooners.

Fires.

IN ORCHARD-STREET.

A fire broke out at 10½ o'clock Tuesday night, in the paint shop of George E. Lusk, No. 68½ Orchard-street. It was caused by carelessness, in leaving a camphene lamp burning against a wall. It was put out, with a loss of about $175. The second story, occupied by William Whitmore, as a carpenter's shop, was slightly damaged.

IN NINTH-AVENUE.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the same night a fire occurred in the shoe factory of A. S. Cornell, No. 361 Ninth-avenue. It was caused by a defective stove-pipe. Damage about $150; no insurance.

IN MANHATTAN-STREET—CASE OF ARSON.

A fire was discovered about 4 o'clock yesterday morning in an unoccupied frame building in Manhattan-street, near Tenth-avenue, Harlem. The police managed to extinguish it with a few pails of water. On examination it was found that spirits of turpentine had been thrown upon the weather boards of the building and then ignited. The bottle which had contained the spirits was found near. No clue to the incendiary could be learned. The building is owned by Mr. Swenarton, of No. 170 Broome-street.

Killed by a Fall.

Ellen Cull, aged 60 years, and a native of Ireland, was killed Tuesday, by falling into the area of the new building in the Bowery Extension, one door from Roosevelt-street. The body was removed to the Fourth Ward Station-house, where an inquest upon it was held by Coroner Connery. The following verdict was rendered:

"That deceased came to her death by injuries in the head, causing, in our opinion, a concussion of the brain, received by falling into the area of the house one door from the corner of Roosevelt-street in the Bowery; and we further find that the proprietors of said building are highly censurable in leaving that part of the area where railing is to be placed uncovered by boards, which should have been done, so as to prevent the passers-by from falling in, and, as in this case, causing the death of Mrs. Ellen Cull."

Stealing Silk.

John Dibert, a lad of 18 years, was taken in custody yesterday, while attempting to make way with two pieces of silk from the store of Messrs. Spies, Christ & Jay, at No. 46 Barclay-street. He had reached the lower entry with the property on his shoulder, when a porter employed in the building, suspecting something wrong, interrogated him. Dibert then dropped the goods and ran, but he was soon overtaken by an officer, who took him before Justice Connolly. The prisoner acknowledged "taking" the pieces of silk. He said he was born in New-Jersey, resided in Bergen Point, and was by occupation a seller of apples and potatoes. He was committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

Tried to Kill Herself.

An Irishwoman, named Elizabeth McDermott, aged 35 years, was found wandering and sick in the street on Wednesday night. A Seventh Ward Policeman took her to the Station-House, where she confessed that she was suffering from a dose of laudanum for the purpose of suicide. A physician who was immediately called, restored her, and she was sent to her residence, No. 205 Madison-street. She would not assign any reason for her attempt at self-destruction.

Pacific Emigration.

An adjourned meeting of the Society for promoting emigration to California was held Tuesday evening at the Metropolitan Hotel. It was resolved that the organization should in future be known as "The New-York Committee of Pacific Emigration." Thirty names were added to the list for raising the necessary funds, and D. L. Ross, W. T. Collman, James W. Bingham, S. B. Bond and R. C. Kimball were appointed Directors, with power to select permanent officers for the committee.

☞ The young ladies of Grammar School No. 2 are holding a fair in the schoolhouse in Laurens-street, which opened some days since, for the purpose of raising money to pay the balance due on a piano-forte, purchased for the use of the school. It closes on the 2d of January with a musical and literary festival in the evening.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

There have been a number of important and interesting cases argued and decided in this Court during the past year. The matter of the Knickerbocker Bank, and the Central Bank case, (heard by Judge Harris,) are too well known to require further notice. The suit of Jones vs. Harper, in reference to certain shares of stock of the Daily Times, claimed considerable attention, as did also the case of The United States Trust Company vs. The Receiver of the Suffolk Bank. In April the matter of widening Beekman-street was heard, and in the same month the "Watts" case, involving some $200,000 or $300,000, was decided. In May a motion was made, before Judge Strong, to change the place of trial of Lewis Baker, charged with the murder of William Poole, on the ground that it was impossible to obtain unbiased jurors in this City.

The case of Hamilton vs. The Accessory Transit Company was one of importance. The plaintiff was the owner of two hundred shares of the Company. Patricio Rivas, the provisional President of Nicaragua, on the 18th of February, 1856, issued a decree declaring that this Company be henceforth dissolved. Mr. Hamilton commenced a suit against the company for the amount of his shares, and in the meantime applied for an injunction against it, and the appointment of a receiver. The main question was whether Rivas had obtained such a stable power in Nicaragua as to authorize our country to acknowledge his Government, and our Courts to act. Mr. Justice Clerke in an able opinion decided that it was not so, and therefore denied the motion. Whitnell vs. Lowerre and the Phelps Will case, both in relation to wills, and involving a large amount of property, occupied their share of attention. The "Brick Church case," as it is usually called, also excited general interest, involving, as it did, the title to a valuable lot of land, which is now to be covered by a Post-Office, which we hope will be an honor to the City. The case of Heckscher vs. The New-York Balance Dock Company, now pending, to compel the removal of the dry docks, on the ground that they are a nuisance, is of importance and interest to the commercial community. Unfortunately this question has not yet been decided. We should not neglect to mention the Northern Railway of France vs. Louis Grelet, Charles Carpentier, and others, which excited some interest, as well as the case of McSpedon vs. The County Treasurer, which involved the validity of the City Charter of 1853,—which charter, however, was decided to be still valid and in force.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 31.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

LEWIS BAKER ADMITTED TO BAIL.

The People, &c., vs. Lewis Baker, Patrick McLaughlin and James Turner.—Yesterday James T. Brady, Esq., made a motion, upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, to admit the above defendants to bail. His Honor made the following order:

The prisoner Lewis Baker being brought before me, it is returned that he is held in custody by virtue of commitment upon an indictment charging him and Patrick McLaughlin and James Turner and John Hyler and Cornelius Linn jointly, with homicide.

The District-Attorney for the people, on an application next made to bail the said prisoners, consents to the same, (and consents that the joint defendants be considered as personally present with the said Lewis Baker,) and by agreement I fix the said bail to be given in the sum of five thousand dollars each, in good and sufficient surety, and thereupon each of the said defendants, Lewis Baker, McLaughlin and Turner, be discharged from custody.

Mr. James McCrea, of No. 3?? Seventh-avenue, became Baker's bail, and he was discharged. The rest of the defendants have not yet been bailed.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

The People, ex rel. Jos. Lang, vs. Ebling.—Referred to M. Leyman, Esq., to take proof, and report his conclusion of fact from the evidence. Notice of hearing before referee to be four days. This is the case in relation to a stand in Washington Market, reported in the Times some days since.

Richardson vs. Edwards.—Motion granted, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT.

In the Superior Court there seems to have been less of public interest this than in former years. Griffin vs. Judson, a case which exhibited to the uninitiated some of the profits of hotel-keeping, might, perhaps, be allowed a place in our list of important cases. The Cox Divorce suit, which was, of course, celebrated, not merely because of its being a divorce suit, but also from the high position in society occupied by Rev. Dr. Cox, (who brought the suit, but who did not gain it.) There were few, probably, who read the evidence, who did not agree with the Jury in finding for the defendant. Saltus vs. Genin and Lockwood, was an action of considerable interest to our Wall-street friends, in relation to various modes of stock-jobbing. Pennington vs. The Sixth-avenue Railroad, is, perhaps, the most generally interesting case tried in this Court since the "Cox Divorce Suit." Mr. Pennington is a respectable colored minister, intelligent and well bred. One day he got into one of the Sixth-avenue cars, and was told that colored persons could not ride there, and was ordered to get on to the front platform, or off entirely. This he refused to do, whereupon he was ejected by the driver. He sued the Company for damages, and a trial was had. The Company proved that their rules prohibited colored persons from riding in the cars, and, therefore, the conductor was justified in putting Mr. Pennington off. Mr. Pennington claimed that the Company had no right to make such a rule; they were bound to transport the *public*, and that he, being a citizen, and a tax-payer, was a part of the public. The Judge (Judge Slosson) charged the Jury to the effect that if they thought that the admitting of colored persons into the cars would seriously damage the business of the Company they must find a verdict for them. Under this instruction they brought in a verdict for the defendants, thereby prohibiting colored persons from riding in any of our public conveyances. The case will, however, be taken to a higher Court.

These constitute, we believe, all the cases of importance tried in this Court during the past year.

Last, but not least, is the admitting of Baker and his associates to bail, which was allowed yesterday, and is noticed in another column.

The Supreme Court has accomplished considerable business this year, although the trouble in the earlier months as to what is called the "Disputed Judgeship," at first seemed inclined to disarrange matters and to seriously impede the transaction of its official duties.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Abraham Cole vs. William Wilson.—Order directing a commission to issue.

Frederick Dillon vs. William H. Townsend.—Motion for an order directing plaintiff to file security for costs granted.

Arthur Rork, &c., vs. John O'Connor.—Motion to dismiss lien granted.

Anthony McReynolds vs. James Gallagher.—Motion to dismiss lien granted.

The Criminal Courts.

We annex the following statement of convictions, acquittals, &c., had in the Criminal Courts in and for the City and County of New-York, in the year 1856, for which we are indebted to Mr. Vandervoort, the gentlemanly Clerk of the Court of Sessions:

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Murder	—	1
Manslaughter (various degrees)	12	2
Assault with intent to kill	3	5
Assault with intent to maim	1	—
Assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm	16	—
Assault with intent to commit robbery	10	—
Robbery in the first degree	6	15
Abduction	1	—
Assault and battery	55	—
Bigamy	5	—
Perjury	1	—
Forgery, 3d degree, (counterfeit bank notes)	9	1
Forgery, 2d degree	2	2
Forgery, 4th degree	19	—
Burglary (various degrees)	76	21
Attempt to commit burglary	34	—
Embezzlement	2	—
Grand larceny	94	23
Attempt to commit grand larceny	30	—
Receiving stolen goods	16	2
Obtaining goods by false pretences	4	—
Petit larceny, second offence	1	3
Petit larceny and attempt to commit, second offence	109	—
Gambling	11	—
Willful neglect of duty by a public officer	—	1
Keeping disorderly houses	—	1
Total	522	77

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Assault and battery	986	84
Petit larceny	1788	208
Violation of election laws	3	—
Cruelty to animals	1	—
Malicious mischief	4	—
Falsely personating an officer	—	1
Exposing unsound meat for sale	—	1
Selling obscene books	2	—
Exposing person in public streets	2	—
Keeping disorderly houses	12	3
Total	2,799	298

Prisoners discharged in both Courts 1,645.

Sentenced to State Prison, Males, 206; Females, 10—Total, 216.

Aggregate time of sentences 666 years and 11 months.

Sentenced to Penitentiary, Males, 1,239; Females, 248—Total, 1,487.

Sentenced to City Prison, Males, 78; Females, 30—Total, 118.

Sent to House of Refuge, Boys, 52; Girls, 2—Total, 55.

Indictments found by Grand Jury, 968.

Complaints dismissed by Grand Jury, 165.

Recognizances to appear and answer, filed during the year, 2,513.

Recognizances to appear and answer, forfeited during the year, 75.

Records of convictions of vagrants, filed during the year, 3,446.

Inquests held by Coroners, filed during the year, 1,380.

Amount of fines and fees collected and paid into City Treasury, $1,781 98.

THURSDAY, Dec. 31, 1856.

The Negro Trouble.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* has the following in relation to the negro insurrection:

We have abstained thus far from giving publicity, in detail, to the many reports which have been sent to us, or reached us in our exchanges, of slave disturbances in various parts of the Southern States. Being uncertain as to the actual state of facts, we thought it safest not to increase the uneasiness on this very delicate subject, and suppressed the free circulation of such documents not likely to be productive of good in a community where such facilities exist for free communication with the black race, bond and free. But the symptoms of agitation are so numerous, widespread, and apparently concurrent, that it becomes a duty to recognize the state of facts, fully and unreservedly, with a view to the discussion of the proper steps to be taken for the restoration of quiet, and the maintenance of the existing relations between the two races in the South against interior disturbance and aggression from without.

It is not clear that positive insurrection has been attempted anywhere, although the gravity of the events along the Cumberland River in Kentucky and in Tennessee, and the more recent affairs in Mississippi, approach very nearly to that point of action. But from various quarters in many States, there are evidences of a very unsettled state of mind among the servile population—a vague impression among them that a critical change in their condition is at hand, to be effected by a powerful party in the United States, which, temporarily defeated at the polls, is ready to give them the help of arms and troops when they shall undertake to rise on their own account. That these ideas have assumed any definite shape for concerted action, we have no other reason to believe than that in places quite remote from each other, all the disclosures obtained have fixed upon the same day everywhere, as that upon which an undefined effort is to be made against the whites. The day is the 24th of December, or more generally, about the Christmas holidays; and the same notion prevails in Kentucky, Arkansas and Tennessee, as well as in Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

We do not infer from this that there is a combination in fact reaching so widely, or that there has been a concert among the blacks. It is more likely the general idea among the wicked white villains who circulate among these classes to foment discontent, that the season of leisure and abandon, when pleasure takes the place of business, and authority may be supposed to be indolent and careless, would be the best opportunity for doing most mischief.

We do not suppose the most sanguine of these tempters look to any other result, from the most extended *emeute*, than alarm and distress to the white population, a few days saturnalia of riot, robbery and murder, with a view to the enforcing hereafter of obnoxious theories by a heavy pressure from without upon the intimidated South. They cannot expect any present results to the blacks other than immediate subjugation, severe punishment, bloody and perhaps vindictive retribution, and a condition thereafter harder and more stringent than was ever found necessary before.

The consequences will fall with inevitable rigor on all alike. They cannot in the nature of things be confined to the small number of the actually turbulent; for the number actually engaged in any such scenes will be but a small one among the mass of that population. The protective and precautionary policy must reach all; and this is a result to which the Southern people, maligned though they are, have been extremely unwilling to be coerced, but by the most positive necessity. The latitude of privilege which they have heretofore given to free blacks and slaves, and the mildness with which they have administered, and of late even neglected to enforce, their own restrictive laws, exhibit the feeling of kindness and indulgence which has hitherto prevailed among them. If a change is now to be effected, and a return called for, back to the strictest rigor of police law, abridging the indulgence heretofore allowed, and imposing sterner and unrelaxing discipline, it is in the righteous exercise of the duty to guard life, safety and honor for the whites, and in mercy to the victims, whom an incendiary philanthropy, cruel as false, would delude to their destruction. To save these poor creatures from the swift and sure extermination which would follow, if the counsels of the seducers prevail upon them, it has become highly expedient for the slave States to revise their codes, and for all inferior authorities to take sufficient measures for carrying into effect all the ordinances and laws which forecast has provided, and a full view of the local as well as the general aspect of the case suggests, for the maintenance of order and subordination among the blacks, and the keeping of them from the contaminating influences which are seen, in their effects at least, to be at work for mischief.

That there are villains about, who have been successful in disquieting some portion of the slave population, and in producing a great state of excitement in the interior, is confirmed by daily reports that we are not at liberty to disregard. Those from Tennessee and Mississippi assume a consistency which justifies the adoption of immediate precautionary measures to prevent the ignorant and foolish from provoking a strife which, detrimental to all, must result fatally and swiftly on themselves; and henceforth, the law-making and the executive powers must take the charge of revising and amending the whole code of discipline and administration.

We have in New-Orleans a large amount of the class of population most likely to be influenced by these evil counsels, and most directly accessible from abroad. They form, too, a facile medium of communication with the slaves. Their opportunities for learning and circulating disorderly ideas are very great at all times; so great, as to make it important that vigilance should be exercised in regard to them always; and that, at least, all the laws which are already provided, for regulating their conduct and intercourse with each other, and with the slave population, should be rigidly enforced, and new regulations should be provided where these are deficient. We are not without intimations that there is talk among this class, and that there have been other symptoms, which make it highly expedient to take precautions here, also, against the spread of this temper of disorder, and to discover, avert, and punish with summary and inflexible justice, the authors and ringleaders of any contemplated violence, and the teachers and seducers who are spreading the poison abroad.

The times are at least urgent for the exercise of the most watchful vigilance over the conduct of slaves and free colored persons. The regulations which were passed to prevent the promiscuous intercourse of these classes with each other, and those which forbid slaves being apart from the domicils of their masters, and which prohibit the gatherings of colored persons except with the attendance of whites, and the regulations for the giving of passes, which have been so much abused, should all be rigidly enforced. The possible development of the future may perhaps show that the grounds for believing this particularly necessary at this time are overrated; but it is better to err from excess of precaution, than to mistake by neglecting the admonitions of prudence.

Another Affair of Honor!

Alex. H. Stephens, M. C. from Georgia, about the middle of November last called on Mr. B. H. Hill for an explanation of something he said *de rebus nihil*, in a speech made by him some time since at Augusta, to which Mr. Hill returned an answer which did not prove entirely satisfactory, whereupon the following correspondence ensued between the parties:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Nov. 29, 1856.

SIR: Your letter bearing date the 24th instant, (mailed or postmarked the 25th,) did not reach Crawfordville, where it was directed, until after I left for this place, which I regret. It has just come to hand here, where it has been forwarded, and is far from being such as I had reason to expect. So far from this, it has in it much, both in tone and matter, personally offensive in itself. Your answer, therefore, to my last two inquiries, taken in connection with the whole of your response to my letter of the 17th inst., by no means constitute such an explanation of the offensive character of the report, which has been communicated to me, of your remarks at Thomson and Augusta, as I can receive with a due regard to my honor as a gentleman and my integrity as a man.

I do not deem it proper on this occasion to join issue with you in any statement of facts, in your account of what either you or I said at Lexington. You hold yourself responsible, I suppose, for your own version of both: and for the version as given by yourself, as well as its tone and manner, I ask of you that satisfaction which is usual between gentlemen in such cases.

My friend, Hon. Thomas W. Thomas, who will hand you this, is authorized to make all necessary arrangements, allowing such terms only as my present distaste may require. Respectfully,

A. H. STEPHENS.

To B. H. Hill, Esq., La Grange, Ga.

LA GRANGE, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of 29th November was handed to me a few moments since, by Hon. Thomas W. Thomas.

You say that my letter of the 24th ult. "has in it much, both in tone and matter, personally offensive in itself," &c., and without specifying anything which you designate as offensive, you proceed to ask of me "that satisfaction which is usual between gentlemen in such cases."

It might be some satisfaction for you to shoot at me, though I should entertain no great fear of being hit, but candor requires me to say, with my present feelings, I could not deliberately shoot at you, and for many reasons—a few only of which I will now give:

1. I might possibly kill you, and though you may not consider your life valuable, yet to take it, would be a great annoyance to me afterwards. The ceaseless accusations of my conscience that I was a murderer, would be the bane of my future happiness.

2.—I am not conscious of having given you any just ground of offence. In my letter of 24th, I authorized you to construe any remarks by the meaning of your own charge, to which the remarks were intended as a reply. If the reply, then, was offensive, it only proves that you so intended your charge, and in that view you are entitled to no satisfaction, and I am satisfied with the reply. Further than this I distinctly disclaimed any personal allusion or unkindness, and notwithstanding your "belligerent message," I feel none now.

If the invitation to mortal combat is intended as a mere formal occasion to exchange a few harmless shots, and then have an adjustment, I can only say I never engaged in farces nor make feigned issues. If I could be made conscious that I had done you injustice, I should deem it a duty to repair it, and should not wait first to be shot at. If you did me injustice, I met the occasion with the remedy, and, it does seem, made a shot which produced a wider, if not deeper, sore than any within the power of powder and ball to produce.

Now, Sir, (as I always speak plainly,) I will only add that I know of nothing which has occurred between you and me which could authorize or justify a duel; and, while I have never sought [illegible] insult offered me, nor an aggression attempted, I shall yet know how to meet and repel any that may be offered by any gentleman who shall presume upon my refusal or otherwise. Yours respectfully, &c.

Hon. A. H. Stephens. B. H. HILL.

Murders.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A WIFE IN BALTIMORE—THE TRAGEDY IN MONMOUTH, ILL.—THE MURDERS AT THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.

The Baltimore *Patriot* has the following:

"One of the most desperate and bold attempts to commit murder transpired yesterday afternoon about half-past two o'clock, at a house corner of Bond and Shakespeare streets, occupied by Mr. Henry [illegible] as a seamen's boarding house. The most shocking part of all is that the woman lives, having received no less than nine stabs from a dirk-knife—two in the breast, two in the neck, and others [illegible]. The parties are a man named Wm. [illegible], and his wife, Rebecca, formerly Mrs. [illegible], aged about twenty-five years. The affair occurred in a room on the first floor between the bar-room and kitchen. At the time there were no other persons present, but her screams brought in one of the boarders, named Charles Richards, who had been standing on the pavement on Bond-street. When he entered he saw [illegible] with his left hand around his wife's neck, holding a knife, the blade some six inches long, in his right hand. As he opened the door [illegible] looked up at him, at the same time raising the knife, he twice struck her in the breast, and then let her fall. With the greatest coolness he wiped the blood from off the blade, put the knife in his pocket, strode out of the house, and walked down Shakespeare-street as though he had just finished a hearty meal. They had been married but little over three months, during which time he had been twice in jail. No cause whatever is assigned for the commission of the deed, unless it was jealousy, as he would quarrel with her for a moment if he saw a man talking to her.

We have published the account of a horrible affair which occurred at Monmouth, Illinois, resulting in the death of two young men. The following particulars are additional:

Wm. Crozier, a very respectable young man of Monmouth, of good character, became attached to a daughter of Mr. William Fleming, of that place, which attachment was fully and warmly reciprocated. The young man, though otherwise an unexceptionable person, was poor, and that circumstance operated to create a fierce hostility towards the match, on the part of Fleming and his two sons. They took every opportunity of insulting him and taunting him with his poverty.

To stifle, if possible, the love of the young lady, her father determined to send her away to Pennsylvania, so that by absence and distance he might estrange her acknowledged affection for the young man.

In accordance with this resolution, she was sent, but on taking the cars, she was heard to express her intention yet to marry Mr. Crozier, in spite of the unkind efforts of her friends to prevent it.

After the young lady had been gone some time, there were some movements on the part of Crozier, which led the Flemings to suspect that he intended to follow her to the seclusion they had provided for her. This led to the horrible tragedy.

When it was suspected that Crozier was about to follow Miss Fleming to Pennsylvania, a third brother was dispatched, post haste, to bring her home; and, when the fatal tragedy occurred, they had not returned.

The second murder at the Massachusetts State Prison was mentioned yesterday. The Boston papers publish the following note handed by the prisoner, Magee, to the chaplain of the Prison, on the day of the murder of Deputy-Warden Walker:

"Though man of god take heed to yourself for thy life is a takin away and you know it not—one man has been taken in order to Blind the eyes of [illegible] and there will ere [illegible] say nothing to the Warden [illegible] would not Believe nevertheless he will meet the same fate as others that come not and he will be the third Warden for Judes and his clan to cut off [illegible] will not live."

It is stated that the wedding party of the Warden was to have been given on New-Year's night, at the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. [illegible], the jailor of Suffolk County, for which the invitations had been issued. It is, also, a strange coincidence that in the afternoon the widow of the first murdered Warden, Mr. Lincoln, was engaged in making a call on the widow of the recently murdered Deputy, when the awful event occurred that made the bride a widow. The mother of the murdered man was his housekeeper up to the time of his marriage, since which time she has continued to reside with her son.

It is stated that Gov. Andrews was to have led to the altar, the Wednesday succeeding the murder of Deputy-Warden Walker, a sister of the murdered man, and, at the residence of Dr. Walker, a brother, was to have held a levee the same night.

The duties of Warden now devolve on Mr. Charles W. Walker, who has acted as Deputy Warden since the murder of his brother, Galen C. Walker.

This is not the first assault which has been made since Deputy-Warden Walker was killed. The following day an attempt was made to murder an officer named Hoadley, by a convict. He was observed in season for Mr. Hoadley to escape the blow. The convict was disarmed, and, upon searching him, two very sharp knives were found. He was afterwards put into solitary, and kept three days, but is now at large in the yard.

Transporting Vessels Overland.

Under the heading of "A Gigantic Project," the Montreal *Pays* airs a project for transporting vessels with their cargoes overland from Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Lake Huron. We translate from the *Pays*:

"Without blindly believing all the projects that science and industry hatch in the human brain, we like to encourage them and do our best to give them publicity. In all new projects, although we may not have much confidence in them, there is always something useful and profitable to be extracted, and it is for this reason we make known the idea conceived by Mr. West, a civil engineer of Prescott, C. W., and laid before the Chamber of Commerce by him. His idea is to connect Toronto with Georgian Bay by railroad. Nothing very strange in that, you will say; but the extraordinary part is not yet told. The project is to transport the vessels from Lake Ontario over the railroad to the Bay, from which they can easily pass to Lake Huron. At first the design seemed so chimerical that the members of the Chamber of Commerce could only laugh at it, but Mr. West, nowise discouraged by their ridicule, and explained his plans and means of operation with so much ability that his auditors were finally convinced of the feasibility of the application, and begged of the inventor to mature his project and at the same time tendered him a unanimous vote of thanks."

AWFUL SUFFERING IN MILWAUKEE—WOMAN FOUND FROZEN TO DEATH IN HER OWN HOUSE WITH HER CHILDREN WEEPING ABOUT HER.—A Mrs. Sullivan was literally *frozen to death*, last Wednesday morning, in Van Buren-street, between Huron and Michigan. Her husband was at work on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, beyond Madison. She got out of wood on Tuesday, and went to a city constable, so we learn, and asked him to let her have wood enough until her husband returned home. He, in the greatness of his pent-up heart, told her to go to the Poor-House. She went, expecting her husband home soon, and probably thought she could weather it out; but it was a bitter cold night, and Wednesday morning her lifeless body [illegible] here to another, and, we hope, a better world. She was found dead on the floor, with her children crying about her. If there is any conscience left in that Constable, who ruthlessly drove her to despair and death, we hope that picture may thaw his icy heart, and, also, those of the neighbors who lived near the poor creature.

We are assured that a woman named Mrs. Gein, living in Jefferson-street, between Detroit and Huron, who had just been confined, died from want of care on the 11th inst. She also had four or five children, who were found crying about her.

This awful suffering is in this Christian city of Milwaukee, where thousands upon thousands are spent every year wastefully.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

A PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.—We understand that the supporters of prohibition will bring forward in the Legislature a law of three or four sections only, which will obviate the objections successfully urged against the law of last session before the last, and will accomplish the objects of the prohibitionists. Several leading temperance men, we are informed, favor the plan of throwing the traffic in liquor open to all, and the passage of stringent laws making the vendors of liquor liable for all the consequences of selling; as it is in Wisconsin and Iowa. It is probable that whatever plan is adopted by the friends of prohibition in [illegible] the support of prohibitionists, in opposition to a stringent license system, which will also be proposed, as a middle ground between free trade and prohibition.—*Albany Statesman.*

AWFUL DEATH OF THE FATHER OF HELEN JEWETT.—Found dead in his wagon on the 16th inst., Mr. John Dorr, of Avon, Me., aged about 74 years, supposed to have frozen to death in the night. It appears that he attempted to get home late in the evening, as there was found near him part of a candle and a lantern. He was found by a neighbor in his wagon, with quite a wound upon his forehead, with the appearance of some struggling, and the wagon in his field. There was none in the family capable of giving the alarm. He was found some time in the forenoon by a neighbor.—*Portland Transcript.*

Mr. Dorr, the Boston *Chronicle* says, was the father of the noted "Helen Jewett," who was murdered in New-York many years ago.

A MAN SAWED IN PIECES.—We find the following paragraph in the Norwich *Aurora* of the 29th ult.: "On Saturday, the 20th inst., [illegible] suffered a most horrible death at Smithland, in Woodbury county. He was engaged to assist in the new steam mill at that place, and, whilst stepping back the carriage, got his foot caught by the saw, which split his leg nearly the whole length before his body was drawn in, then by an uncontrollable destiny, his body fell across the log before the saw and was severed, nearly in the middle, most horribly mutilating, in fact, cutting the body into numerous pieces, which were gathered and decently interred. The deceased left a wife and two children."

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for TWELVE SHILLINGS a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at [illegible] P. M. It [illegible] by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

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Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., PUBLISHERS.

To-day being New-Year Day, no Morning [illegible] of the WEEKLY TIMES will be issued to-morrow. [illegible] Evening Editions will be published, at 1 and 3 o'clock, containing all the news up to the latest moment.

New-Year's Day.

Our steady-going and pious ancestors thought it a good plan to begin the new year with a holiday—to renew the tussle of life with a cheery spirit and a smiling countenance—to make sure of one day of jollity at least, when toil should be abandoned and all business given up to the interchange of neighborly visits and friendly greetings. So New-Year's Day was made a holiday, and the new year was merrily and good-naturedly inaugurated. The first day over, and work was resumed again, the world wagged on as usual, and no one was the worse for a day devoted to overflowing charity and jovial practices.

New-Year's Day in New-York is the great holiday of the year; it is the only one in which the entire population heartily unite, and so far from its falling into desuetude, it is every year kept up with increased spirit and jollity. The first day of 1857 promises to equal, in the general hilarity of its observance, any of its predecessors within our memory. The good old fashion of calling upon everybody will know no falling off, and the streets will be all alive with carriages and pedestrians, while all the places of business will be closed, and every lady, if Col. BENTON will pardon the mention of the word, will make it a religious duty to remain at home and look as charming as she can.

There are some ladies who are guilty of the bad taste of closing up their windows and lighting the gas, under the mistaken notion that it gives increased brilliancy to their apartments. But it is a wretched mistake. There is no light so brilliant as daylight, nor so favorable to a fine display of parlor ornaments or personal loveliness. Let there be no gas-lights on New-Year's day. Coming out of the clear light of day into an apartment artificially illuminated, causes the most ghostly effect conceivable.

The practice of darkening their parlors is common with almost all ladies on New-Year's Day, even when the gas is not lighted, and the consequence is, that during the brief stay a visitor makes, he does not become so used to the gloom as to be able to distinguish objects distinctly, and he goes off with rather a vague impression as to whom and what he has seen.

There is nothing so cheerful and pleasant as the broad daylight; and, of all days in the year, New-Year's Day is the one when there should be no obstructions to the light of Heaven in our houses.

The only change that has taken place in the manner of celebrating New-Year's Day is, that there is less drinking of strong potations and wine, and consequently more genuine cheerfulness and enjoyment, and less of the noise and boisterous spirit with which it used to be kept up.

News from Europe.

By the *Fulton*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Southampton, we have four days' later advices from Europe. The news is interesting. Our readers will be glad to hear of the safety of the U. S. mail steamer *Hermann*, about which there has been much anxiety. She encountered a terrible gale when about nine hundred miles from Southampton, and one of her engines was so severely damaged that she was compelled to put back to port. The vessel itself was uninjured. Her mails and passengers were brought to New-York by the *Fulton*.

The arrival at Portsmouth of the Arctic ship *Resolute*, under command of American officers, has created quite an excitement among our English friends. The liberality of our Government in presenting the ship to the British nation, is warmly acknowledged and appreciated. All courtesy has been extended to Lieutenant HARTSTEIN and his companions. On the 16th ult. the Queen visited the *Resolute*, which was towed to Cowes for the purpose.

The act was an unusual one, and will be regarded as a kindly recognition of the compliment paid her by the restoration of the ship. Her Majesty was received on board by Lieut. HARTSTEIN and his officers, and the scene that ensued was quite an interesting one. An account is given elsewhere.

The last Message of President PIERCE had been received in England, and is published *in extenso* by all the leading journals. It seems to have met with a more favorable reception there than it did from our own people.

Our political advices by this arrival are of some moment. The quarrel between the Prussian Government and the Swiss Republic has assumed a most serious aspect. An amicable arrangement, unless brought about by powerful intervention, is spoken of as beyond hope. Prussia is said to have communicated a note to the Government of LOUIS NAPOLEON, intimating that, as diplomatic negotiations have failed, it has become necessary to resort to [illegible] measures. The Federal Council refuses [illegible], though France and the whole of Europe, England excepted, are against them, and the Royalist prisoners at Neufchatel will be tried and adjudged, guilty or not guilty, according to law. It is this trial which the King of Prussia is determined, if possible, to prevent, as he is apprehensive that unpalatable facts will be disclosed in the evidence.

Particulars have reached us of the recent attempt to assassinate the King of Naples. The King, in the emergency, is said to have behaved with much coolness and courage. The assassin [illegible] a man of considerable intelligence—in possession of a sound mind, but determined to carry his purpose into execution. He was implicated in no conspiracy, but was moved (as he confessed) by revenge for cruel treatment towards members of his family. He was tried, found guilty and hung within a week after he attempted the crime. The people assented to the justice of the punishment inflicted, but seem to have evinced no enthusiasm at their King's escape from assassination.

We receive by this mail the formal declaration of war proclaimed at Bombay against Persia by the East India Company. Elsewhere we print the document, but it does not very clearly explain the causes of the war. It has been recognized by the Persian Government. The last division of the British expeditionary force for the invasion of the South of Persia had sailed from Bombay, and the Island of Karak, the first point of attack, had been captured and occupied. Russian movements on the Persian frontier continue threatening, and justify the report that, at the first intimation from the Shah, fifty thousand Russian troops will be ready to render assistance.

The Congress of Paris was to meet between the 20th and 25th of December. It is supposed that the questions to be discussed will have been arranged beforehand so that the Conferences will last as short a time as possible.

We find no mention made in the English papers of the reported rescue of the captain of the *Lyonnais* and fifteen of the crew. The rumor has been contradicted, and never had any foundation in truth.

As we go to press, a dispatch from Halifax announces the arrival of the *Niagara* at that port, with three days' later news.

Recruits for Walker.

The omission of the United States District-Attorney to stop the military emigration to Nicaragua by the *Tennessee* and *James Adger* is to be regretted for other reasons than strictly legal ones. It is needless to say that these shipments of recruits are quite as criminal as the worst essays of the Cuban fillibusters, or those paltry enlistments about which we were ready to make war with England; and that the Government official was as fully apprised of the fact as he was of the law, there can be no manner of doubt, for the object and character of the emigration were notorious, and the sailing of the former steamer announced for weeks before with the understanding that its freight should be aid and comfort to WALKER. We cannot avoid the suspicion that had the vessel been up for Africa and a cargo of slaves, more active zeal would have been manifested in its detention and seizure; possibly because in that case a forfeiture would have better rewarded the ardor of the agents.

That this business of transmitting troops to WALKER is, in any particular, more humane than the transmission of negroes from Guinea, may be safely questioned. The hazards of life, and the service to which the victims are consigned, are all to the advantage of the negro. The *Tennessee* came hither the other day, a slight vessel, unfit for sea service, with a list of dead, extending to thirty-four names, in a voyage of ten days, and bearing one-third more passengers than it furnished accommodations for. The passengers had but one story to tell of miserable privation, ill-treatment, violence, all the way from San Francisco to New-York. All of those who left the former city, unprovided with a *through* ticket, were seized by the minions of WALKER and impressed, notwithstanding all the efforts of their fellow-passengers to save them; the Transit Company necessarily abetting the action of the usurpatory government. The same compulsion undoubtedly induces the servants of the Company to deny the difficulties of the route, to suppress complaint, and gives the news they bear the color most favorable to a cause really expiring. Instances that came under our notice, and which we duly reported at the time, proved to what dire sufferings the soldiers of WALKER were reduced; witnessed their starvation and illness; and the vast per centage of the whole which every day in that uncongenial climate swept to the grave. No Life Insurance Company will accept a risk on a Nicaragua emigrant. And yet are hundreds of young, misinformed men, seduced from their homes, carried by this terrible middle passage to the almost certain death awaiting them on the Isthmus, and left there in the clutches of the petty tyrant, from whose fatal grasp there is no escape, it seems, save by death in battle, or in bed by that fell fever under which four-fifths of the many thousands sent thither have already sunk. Hemmed in by implacable enemies, who cannot, with safety, rest until the intruder, is expelled or exterminated—without food or supplies, save what are brought from a distant country—and without men to fill the gaps war, pestilence and famine incessantly open in his ranks—WALKER is, nevertheless, represented to these ignorant recruits as in the midst of a series of triumphs, amply supplied, abounding in pecuniary resources, and able to make good the engagements for pay, rations, and bounty land, which are held out as lures to the unhappy dupes.

Beyond, therefore, any legal obligation, it is a duty of charity, benevolence, patriotism, to stop this efflux of misguided young men. It is an act of charity to those now in WALKER'S army, who, we are assured, can only hope release from their murderous service in the utter prostration of their leader's hopes; it is an act of charity to WALKER himself to hasten that catastrophe, which, if protracted, may prove his utter destruction. Whether he is entitled to such consideration, is a question admitting of two sides.

THE MURDERS IN THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.—There is a sorry time in Boston. That usually staid and quiet corner of the earth has its troubles and its crimes, like other places less favored by the prestige of a sainted ancestry. No event since the Parkman murder has created such an excitement as the two State Prison murders which have occurred within the past fortnight. Since the middle of December, two Deputy Wardens of that institution have been murdered in cold blood, while in the performance of their duties, by prisoners under confinement for very brief periods. The circumstances attending these murders need not be recapitulated. In both instances they were of a peculiarly distressing nature. In both, the same kind of implement was employed; in both, the victims were men noted for their quiet manner and consideration towards the prisoners placed in their care; and in neither case was any provocation for the assault known to have been given. The fact of the second murder following so close upon the first, and both occurring within the Prison precincts, draws marked attention to the management of the institution, and suggests the existence of radical defects in discipline and treatment. Now that the public curiosity is aroused, we may await further developments of the Prison secrets, with the assurance of instructive hints.

The Paris Congress—Mr. Marcy and Lord Brougham.

Speculation is rife among the quid-nuncs and diplomatists at Paris, as to the results to be expected from the Assembly of the Imperial and Royal Congress now in session at Paris.

The questions of Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents are ostensibly the objects of the meeting, but they are, beyond all doubt, not the only, nor the foremost topics to be discussed and settled. It is broadly hinted in some of the Paris Journals that the question of the Austrian occupation of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia must and will be disposed of at this Congress. The opinion is expressed that Austria must be made to evacuate those provinces which she now occupies with her troops, and over which she exercises absolute dominion.

This question is certainly much more important than that of Bolgrad or of the Isle of Serpents, and the honor and dignity of both France and England are more seriously affected by it.

Should Austria be permitted to continue master of the Principalities, France and England will literally exemplify and realize the well-known fable, which, having hitherto been but a fable, will henceforth cease to be fabulous. The story, as it runs, tells of two travelers who were disputing about their right to the possession of an oyster. On submitting their case to a third party who happened to encounter them, and calling upon him to decide the dispute, the umpire took the oyster in his hands, and swallowing at a gulp the eatable portion, himself, gravely handed over a shell to each of the disputants as his portion. In the political question under consideration, the Principalities are the rich fat oyster. It was on their account that the war was entered into, and now, as final decision of the dispute, Austria has seized upon them and holds them in her possession. France and England have done all the hard and dangerous work of warfare, they have expended millions of money and thousands of brave men's lives while Austria stood aloof all the time, maintaining a cautious and insidious neutrality. Without any labor or expense on her part, she has possessed herself of the prize,—she has swallowed the oyster.

France and England will deservedly be the laughing stock of nations in all future history if they patiently submit to this ignominious treatment, this almost ludicrous termination to the high and lofty drama they have so lately been performing before the world at Sebastopol and elsewhere.

There is another reason which, if true, renders the Austrian occupation still more disgraceful to the two Powers above mentioned, putting them into the condition of simple dupes who have been easily imposed upon by superior cunning. Russia, as is well known, gave it out, when first the occupation was made, that it was made by Austria on her behalf and in her interests. This was solemnly and officially declared to the world by Russia, and never was contradicted by Austria. For, this reason we are justified in believing that it is so. But assuming such a condition of things to be the fact, in that case, Russia is still the occupant of the Principalities, and Austria is only her agent. What a position for France and England! Can anything more humiliating be conceived? These two Powers went into the war which has cost them so much, expressly for the purpose of driving out Russia from these Principalities, and now, after so much bloodshed and expense, we see them still in the occupation of Russia by her vassal and agent! National shame and disgrace could hardly be carried to a higher pitch than this. Under this view of the case, the war which has just ended has been a war without purpose, object or result. It has been the most wanton, cruel and unrighteous waste of blood ever recorded in the history of nations. Instead of accomplishing the avowed object of the war—that of driving Russia from the Turkish soil—the very reverse is done, and Russia is now secured in the possession of the Principalities, to be handed over to her, by her pliant agent, at some convenient season. France and England may well desire the meeting of a new Congress, that they may be able, if not again outwitted by Calmuc cunning, to rectify their error, to redeem their honor, to wash out this stain from their escutcheon, and, if possible, to effect by diplomacy what they have signally failed to accomplish by the war they have been so vainly engaged in. If such a *status* is to remain in the eyes of the world as all the result of the gigantic armaments, the vast expenditures, the terrific efforts of these two powers, it will henceforth be a contradiction in terms to call them "the great powers."

It is highly probable that, in this view of the case, the bone of contention, the grand object to be discussed and settled at this Congress of European powers, will be the continued occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia in the name and by the forces of Austria. Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents are doubtless secondary and subordinate matters.

By our last accounts, received by the *Fulton*, which left on the 17th, we learn that the Congress was to meet on or about the 21st ultimo. It is, therefore, very probably, in session at the time we are writing.

There may be other questions which the Congress perhaps will take up, such as the humanitarian question as connected with maritime law. Mr. MARCY will come in for his share of notice on this subject, which will not, we are inclined to think, be very gratifying to his vanity, if the Congress should take the same view of his proposition in relation to privateering which Lord BROUGHAM has recently done, in a reprint of one of his writings. That noble and celebrated jurist treats the proposition made by Secretary MARCY, in response to the declaration of the Congress of April 16, as an unworthy and illogical evasion. The Paris Congress proposed, in a Circular addressed to the Cabinet at Washington, as well as to other Governments, the abolition of privateering in all future maritime warfare. The Government of the United States was invited, if it so pleased, to give its assent to this proposition, and to agree that such should henceforth be received as the maritime law of nations. Mr. MARCY, in reply to the circular addressed to the Cabinet of Washington, refused, indirectly, to accede to the proposed law, and, instead thereof, proposed a much wider extension of the humane principle on which it was based. He proposed to make all neutral vessels and neutral merchandise free on the great ocean, and to abolish the practice of interfering on the ocean with any other vessels than such as belonged to the belligerent parties, and were equipped for purposes of hostility. Lord BROUGHAM demolishes all the glory which Mr. MARCY'S friends have heaped upon him for the alleged superior humanity of this proposition, by a single and effective metaphor. His Lordship says that, when Mr. MARCY refuses to assent to the abolition of privateering, except on the condition that the principle be extended further, and that all hostility by sea shall cease, in times of war, against all vessels of all nations, excepting only between the men-of-war of the respective belligerents, he is acting, by such a proposition, just the same as if he should refuse to agree to the abolition of the African Slave-trade, except and unless upon the condition that all Slavery, in every State, and especially in the North American States, should also be, at the same time, abolished. Whether Mr. MARCY would agree, in this latter case, to such an extension of the humanity principle, analogous as it is to his own reasoning, is somewhat doubtful. At all events, there is some justice in Lord BROUGHAM'S argument.

These and other matters of other kinds, may probably be touched upon by the Paris Congress of the European Powers, but they will not, we may be sure, constitute the real object of this great meeting.

Slave Insurrections.

The Charleston *Mercury* and the New-York *Commercial Advertiser* complain that information with regard to insurrections of slaves has several times come to them by telegraph which has not been confirmed by the newspapers when received from the same localities by mail. The falsity of the telegraphic reports is taken for granted, and the *Standard* demands a censorship of the telegraph.

To-day we have received private advices from two different quarters in the Slave States, giving particulars of insurrectionary movements and of the means used to suppress them. In each case several negroes were executed on suspicion, or for the purpose of [illegible] the rest, and great [illegible] and excitement are represented to [illegible] among all the white population. The newspapers of both these districts are entirely silent with regard to these events, and make light of the reports of the same character which they have received from other districts.

The same newspapers, it is well to remark, two months ago, exhibited the strongest inclination to plunge the country into civil war in the event of Col. FREMONT'S election. These occurrences show in what condition they were to execute their threats.

The truth is, the Southern Press is everywhere under a censorship, such as that which is demanded, and generally maintained, over the Telegraph—an irresponsible censorship, under a police, of which every slave-owner is a member—a thousand times more rigorous and effective than that of France.

During all the recent election canvass, there probably were not three newspapers in the Slave States which ever gave, even by intimation, to their readers, any true information with regard to the objects of the Republican Party, or the views relative to Slavery of its nominee.

A Southern editor a short time ago informed us that a valuable job of advertising had been taken from him and transferred to a rival paper of much less circulation, and when he asked the reason of the change he was referred to certain brief paragraphs which he had copied from the TIMES and *Herald*, as items of news, in which some demonstrations of Northern sentiment against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise were described.

As there are few rival lines of telegraph at the South, and these are chiefly supported by Northern merchants and newspapers, it is found that some special means of constraint upon the operators is needed. The Richmond *Whig* of Tuesday says: "We believe that all the insurrectionary movements at the South is the natural and necessary effect of the course pursued by the Democratic Party in the late canvass. And, what is more, we believe that all the blood which has been shed by the whites in self-defence, in some portions of the country, rests upon the heads of the reckless demagogues of the Buccaneer Democracy."

MUSIC AND EDUCATION.—Attention has been drawn, in many ways, to the relations of Musical culture to common Education, but the subject is again recommended to notice by the action of the Board of Education of this City, by whose invitation Mr. R. S. WILLIS has just delivered a series of public lectures on Music, as connected with Education. A suggestion for the establishment of a School of Music in New-York, is one that will bear to be pondered carefully, and will be received with favorable regard by a very large class of our citizens.

INSANITY IN ENGLAND.—The Arrowsmith hoax appears to have been revived again in England, the author of the original letter having appeared with another in the *Times*, in which he asserts that the statements in his first letter were all true. John Bull is rather muddled by the affair, and appears inclined to take sides with ARROWSMITH. Mr. BRADY would not have much difficulty in establishing a case of insanity here.

A BATCH OF VETOES.—Mayor WOOD closed up his dealings with the old Common Council yesterday by vetoing three bills, the most important of which was the ordinance for the tax levy of 1857. The cause for this veto was the omission of the appropriation of $300,000 for the improvement of the Central Park, which the new Common Council will doubtless supply.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW STATE OFFICERS.—The oath of office will be administered to Gov. KING and Lieut.-Gov. SELDEN about 12 o'clock to-day in the Assembly Chamber at Albany. After the ceremony, the Governor will receive the congratulations of his friends in the Executive Chamber.

THE GREAT "LADY"-KILLER.—Col. BENTON has been called Old Bullion for the past twenty years; but hereafter he ought to be called the "Lady"-Killer, since his attempt to kill off that much-abused word has fairly entitled him to the appellation.

Relief for the Family of the Murdered Man, Cornelius Cannon.

We have received a communication in relation to a subscription for the family of CANNON, who was murdered on Sunday night in Brooklyn; it is accompanied with the sum of $27, contributed by the employes in the American Exchange Bank of this City. The contribution is a most generous one, and the suggestion of a subscription is every way commendable. But we think it would be better that the money should be sent to the Mayor of Brooklyn, or to some person appointed by a committee to receive contributions. It would be a serious inconvenience to us to act as the treasurer in such a case, and we shall forward the money that has been sent to us to any person who may be designated hereafter as an agent in the matter.

German Opera.

One of the best operas in the repertoire of the German Opera Company now at the Broadway Theatre, is WEBER'S "Der Freischutz." Its proportions are sufficient to call into play all the ambition of the artists, without being too excessive for their strength. And then the chorus and orchestra appear to understand their work, and do it with admirable precision and effect. This opera was given last night with all the advantages referred to, and was of course eminently successful. It is the nest-egg of German Opera, and Fatherland is prodigiously proud of it.

We refer to its production on this occasion simply to notice the admirable way in which it has been put on the stage. There are opportunities for scenic display in this work, which are seldom seized in the proper spirit because they lie out of the ordinary track. More than once, the music has been jeopardized by the lugubrious attempt of the scene-painter to interpret the romantic element. The incantation scene is a perpetual stumbling-block and cannot be obliterated with a pound brush. This was not so last night. We have never seen in this country a more spacious and satisfactory "Wolf's Glen," or *diablerie* more effectually managed. We are not partial to fire-works on the stage, but when the smoke is used judiciously as it was last night, namely, to cover the apparition of the demon huntsmen, we are disposed to forgive their popping and fizzing. There was a slight hitch in the machinery. When this is overcome we are sure the incantation will more than satisfy a critical audience.

Personal.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, who has recently published a pamphlet in England, claiming for BACON the authorship of SHAKESPEARE'S plays, or at least a large participation therein, is following up the subject by the delivery of lectures in support of his theory.

Hon. STEPHEN A. MALLORY has been reëlected a Senator of the United States from the State of Florida for six years from the 4th of March next.

A [illegible] this comical way, and not inaptly:

"It seemed to me like a sermon that might be represented as a railroad car that has been thrown from the track under a high rate of speed, smashed in pieces, and then gathered up in fragments, just in these chance relations into which accident had thrown them. The materials of a complete and beautiful car were there, (with the exception of the brakes,) but they were hauled out of the mass, and put together very much like those cattle that Dr. TODD tells the children about, as the inhabitants of a chance world. The sermon was learned, poetical, disjointed, pedantic, powerful, brilliant, humorous, witty, explosive, redundant, English, Greek, Latin, and Dr. CONY."

Obituary.

The late FRANCIS C. GRAY, of Boston, was the son of the famous WILLIAM GRAY, the merchant; graduated at Cambridge in 1809, studied law with Hon. WM. PRESCOTT, was private Secretary to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS when he was Minister to Russia, an early contributor to the *North American Review*, author of various orations and historical papers, member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and its Corresponding Secretary, President of the Boston Athenæum; a Trustee of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, and of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and a Fellow of Harvard College from 1826 to 1836. Also, frequently a member of the Legislature. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Harvard College in 1841.

Elder JOHN T. JOHNSON, an eminent divine of Kentucky, died at Lexington, Mo., on the 18th December, of pneumonia. Mr. JOHNSON was a native of Scott County, and a younger brother of the distinguished R. M. JOHNSON, formerly Vice-President. He was educated for the bar, and while a lawyer enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. During his residence in Georgetown, he represented that District in Congress in 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824 and 1825.

Elder JOHN T. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, one of the most distinguished preachers of the "Reformation," died at Lexington, Mo., on Thursday, 18th December. He was one of the most distinguished and successful Ministers of the Gospel in the Western country. In early life he was a lawyer and politician. He served as an officer in the war of 1812, and was at the siege of Fort Meigs.

Col. THOMAS F. HUNT, Assistant-Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., died at New-Orleans on the 23d December. He had been stationed at New-Orleans for many years. During the Mexican war his duties as Quartermaster were arduous, and he discharged them with a degree of ability and energy that elicited the approbation of the War Department.

We regret to hear of the death of Mrs. P. LYNCH, wife of the editor of the *Irish American*. She died in Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, after a brief illness.

Tax-Receiver's Office.

Yesterday was a busy day at the Tax-Receiver's Office. The announcement that all taxes unpaid after yesterday, would have an addition of interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, calculated from the 10th of last September, added thereto, had the effect to bring forward hosts of delinquents. The office was crowded from early morning till early gaslighting. To give all parties a fair opportunity to avoid the future payment of the additional per centage, the Tax-Receiver kept the office open at a later hour than usual. At one time during the day the file of parties waiting their turn to make their respective payments, extended fifty or sixty feet outside the entrance into the Park.

The payment of taxes commenced on the 10th of last September. The aggregate amount paid in up to last evening, is $6,302,300 77. Of this amount there was paid in September, $1,006,212 96; in October, $1,365,184 51; in November, $[illegible] 25; in December, $1,000,000. In addition to the above there remains to be paid in, about $600,000, which will bring the sum collected to $7,000,000, as called for in the original tax levy. The amount of tax money paid for the year 1855 was $4,768,000. It is encouraging to learn that the tax for the present year is not quite twice the tax for last year.

Another Chapter in the Baker Case.

Pursuant to notice served on the District-Attorney, LEWIS BAKER and his co-defendants were brought, by writ of *habeas corpus*, yesterday morning, before one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Application was made by Messrs. JAMES T. BRADY, DANIEL E. SICKLES, and JOHN H. MCCUNN, of counsel, to bail the defendants.

District-Attorney HALL appeared on the return, and said substantially, that considering that six jurors upon each Jury had substantially acquitted him, and the remaining six upon each Jury were not able to agree as to what crime he was guilty of; and considering that with each trial the evidence for the prosecution seemed to lose tone; and that on the last trial a perfectly unexceptionable Jury passed on the testimony, he (the District-Attorney) should not oppose the application to bail, but ask that it be fixed at a sum commensurate with the case. The further conduct of the matter he should advise about with his friend, the Attorney-General.

The bail was then fixed at $5,000 each defendant, but only LEWIS BAKER gave bail, with JAMES MCCREA, of No. 214 Fifth-avenue, a brother-in-law of Mr. MCCUNN, as security.

This will not release JAMES TURNER or MCLAUGHLIN, as they are under another indictment in the General Sessions, for felonious assault—the trials being now about to be brought on.

BAKER and HUNTINGDON have been occupying a cell together, and both leave it together. One went to the Canary Islands—the other goes to Sing Sing, which is about the same thing. One draws a blank, the other a legal prize for the public, and [illegible] of the lottery and lottery of trials by Jury now-a-days.

BAKER'S immediate friends were fully posted in advance of his release from his Tombs confinement. The news of his release quickly spread among all the bar-rooms and oyster saloons of the City, and was the prevailing talk during the afternoon and evening. The frequenters of these places were free in offering bets that BAKER would be no further punished. One or two offered odds that in less than three months time he would be reinstated on the police. Considerable anxiety prevailed to get a sight at the hero of the Poole homicide. It was soon ascertained that JIM HUGHES, JOE PETTIT, DANIEL SULLIVAN, [illegible] KIRKPATRICK, and two or three others of his old confreres had him in keeping. During the evening the old round of haunts were visited, including JOHNNY LYNG'S, from which point our distinguished fellow-citizen went to spend the night with JIM HUGHES, Esq. BILL POOLE'S spirit walked last night.

City Mortality of the Past Year.

Though the population of our City has increased, by a large per centage during the last few years, the mortality, for the last two or three, has fallen off. The total number of deaths the past year was 21,[illegible]; being about 1,000 less than in 1855, and 6,000 less than 1854. Consumption, as usual, carried off the largest number, its victims reaching 2,[illegible]. Fevers of various kinds proved fatal to 2,000; inflammation to 1,[illegible]; convulsions to 1,[illegible]; and marasmus to [illegible]; 1,[illegible] were still-born; dropsy included 1,[illegible] in its catalogue. Of those who died, 15,[illegible] were natives of the United States; 5,[illegible] foreigners; [illegible] colored, and [illegible] unknown.

EMIGRANT STATISTICS.—The emigration this year has exceeded that of last year considerably, but is still much less than of any previous year except 1847. The number of emigrants is 141,[illegible]; there were 44,[illegible] from Ireland; [illegible] from Germany, and [illegible] from England. The total number of passengers that have arrived at this port during the year is 1[illegible].

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Jan. 3.

The WEEKLY TIMES for Jan. 3, 1857, is published THIS MORNING, containing the following articles:

I.—ELEANOR HAZLETON; OR, THE HOPE OF WOMAN. By [illegible]—Chapters V. (continued) and VI. Written expressly for this paper.
II.—THE DEAD OF 1856.
III.—LETTERS FROM AN AMERICAN ABROAD—Lyons.
IV.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF FATHER MATHEW.
V.—THE LATE GENERAL GUYON.
VI.—KOSSUTH'S LECTURE—Delivered before the Edinburg Workingmen. (Abstract.)
VII.—THE ARROWSMITH HOAX—The London *Times* in its own Apology.
VIII.—LITERARY ITEMS.
IX.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Tariff Projects before Congress. The Lobby at Washington. Red Republicans in the United States. Conviction and Sentence of Huntington. Another Revolution in Peru. Slavery Abolishing Itself in Virginia. The Arrowsmith Hoax. The Press and Stock-Jobbing. The London Press. Insanity down South. Colonel BENTON about Ladies. Stopping the Telegraph. A Detestable Tyranny. The Last of 1856. The Rich Church Property.
X.—AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.
XI.—MARINE INTELLIGENCE.
XII.—OUR JAPAN CORRESPONDENCE—Interesting Intelligence.
XIII.—THE NEWS OF THE WEEK—Foreign, Domestic and City Summaries for the Week. Carefully prepared.
XIV.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.
XV.—COMMERCIAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR.
XVI.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Market Reports. Have you Saved all the Leaves? A Relic of Barbarism. Save the Oyster Shells. New-Year's Button. Weeds.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to Subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:
One Copy, one year, for $2
Five Copies, one year, for .... [illegible]
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Each package must in every case be sent to one name and address. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person who may send us THE [illegible] subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive an extra copy. Additional copies at [illegible] by the party in whose name the Club [illegible].

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All letters inclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

JET ORNAMENTS, BROOCHES, BRACELETS, &c.—A lot, embracing the latest styles and patterns, to be sold at greatly reduced prices; also, every variety of Fancy Goods and Toys, at
ROGERS' Bazaar, No. [illegible] Broadway.
Four doors above [illegible].

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND Rings and Pins, Jewelry and Silver Ware, for sale at wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Persons about purchasing Pianos or Melodeons for the Holidays are invited to call and examine the superior assortment of
PIANOS AND MELODEONS
at the warerooms of the subscribers, which they confidently believe cannot be excelled by any other.
GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 595 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.
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FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.—The most elegant Holiday Presents and House-furnishing Goods in the City can be found at E. V. HAUGHWOUT'S, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway. Every article is marked in plain figures, and no deviation can be made. The unparalleled sales of the past few days attest their cheapness. A beautiful selection of Vases, Bronzes, Marble Clocks, Candelabras, Parian Statuary, Dinner, Tea and Dessert Services, Silver-plated Tea Sets, Chandeliers, &c., &c., &c. The entire stock must positively be closed off to save damage in removal to the new store.

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PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS—AT AN IMMENSE reduction in price, until the close of the year. Call and see, at the manufactory of JOHN F. WARE & CO., No. 287 (old No.) Canal-st., Pearl's west of Varick.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

French China, [illegible] DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS, Vases, [illegible] &c. BOHEMIAN GLASS-WARE. Water Goblets, Champagne and other Wine Glasses, Decanters, Fruit Dishes, &c., &c., in great variety. PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES, Vases, Match-Pots, &c., &c., all of the best makers. [illegible] Cake Wares, Glass Shades, [illegible] Fancy Articles. CHRISTMAS TOYS AND GIFTS. For sale at low prices. The public is respectfully invited to call and examine. CHARLES AHRENFELDT, Importer, No. 50 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

Holiday Gifts.—The Inimitable Pen—PRINCE'S Improved Protean Fountain Pen. Holiday Gifts—ornamental and useful. Prince's Protean Fountain Pen for presents—a beautiful article, with the many styles on hand. Hargest issued an improved style for bankers and accountants. Pencils and other hard-rubber goods sold at this depot, No. 290 Broadway. Agents wanted.

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Holiday Raglans, Overcoats, Dress and Frock Coats, Business Suits, Pants and Vests, all of which are selected with great care as regards both style and price. We would also solicit orders for our Custom Department, where gentlemen may have their clothing made in the latest and neatest style, and at the very lowest prices, [illegible] Ten per cent. less than any other store in this City. N. E. COLLINS & CO., (Successors to Devlin & Jessup,) Corner of John and Nassau sts.

[illegible] The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. Shares in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and redeemable by the purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscriptions or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 3 Winter-st., Boston. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer. AMOS A. LAWRENCE, WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN, ROBERT B. STORER, Trustees.

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PERSONAL.

MISSING FROM HIS PLACE OF BUSINESS, No. 88 Broadway, since Monday noon, 22d inst., DAVID SPECK. Has not been seen or heard of since that time. He was a stout, well-built man, 50 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height; gray hair and whiskers, dyed black; black eyes and dark complexion. Had on when last seen a dark suit of clothes, pantaloons with straps; wore a cluster diamond ring and pin, a gold watch and chain; patent leather boots, the heel of one boot half an inch higher than the other. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his family, No. 20 West 27th-st.

ROBERT PRIDE.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Something over ten years ago a package of papers of value was sent to ROBERT PRIDE, then residing at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y. Said papers have been miscarried, lost or mislaid. Any person knowing the whereabouts of them, by sending them to the subscriber will receive the above reward. B. M. JOHNSON, No. 111 East 18th-st.

TO THE LADIES.—SOMETHING PECULIARLY interesting, as well as serviceable, will be mailed to your address on receipt of address and a return postage stamp. Address W. H. M., Madison-square Post-Office, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The first service in the new church, (in State-st., near Bond,) will be held on the evening of the Festival of the Epiphany, TUESDAY, Jan. 6, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The Reverend Clergy, and any churchmen interested, are invited to attend. The offerings will be applied to removing the floating debt of the Parish. The Pews in the new church will be rented on the preceding evening, commencing at 7 o'clock.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A REGULAR meeting of the Corps will be held at Keen's XIVth Ward Hotel, corner Grand and Elizabeth sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, at 7 o'clock, to receive money and tickets. By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel. [illegible] Adjutant.

N. B.—The Colonel will be happy to have the members of the corps call at his quarters, No. 486 Greenwich-st., (with cockade on hat) on this New-Year's Day. H. R., Col.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A MEETING of the Corps will be held at head-quarters, Riell's Sta. House, No. 62 Lispenard-st., on FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1857, at 7 o'clock P. M. By order of President WM. B. CHAMBERS. A. W. JONES, Colonel. [illegible] Adjutant.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

AT THE REQUEST OF A LARGE NUMBER of Councils of the American Party of the State of New-York, subordinate to the State Council organized at Syracuse on the 27th day of August last, a State Convention of the American Party, with approval and sanction of the State Committee, is hereby appointed to be held at Syracuse, on Tuesday, the 30th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, to consider measures for forming a more perfect organization and union of all parties in favor of our platform of principles. The Americans of each Assembly District in the State, in connection with this State Council, are requested to appoint one delegate and one alternate to the said Convention. All who are in favor of Americans ruling America, opposed to foreign political or ecclesiastical control and influence in our country, and against the extension of Slavery north of Lat. 36° 30' north, are invited to join in electing the said delegates. AMBROSE STEVENS, President of State Council.

BATAVIA, Nov. 29, 1856.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—AT A REGULAR meeting of the Republican Association of XXIId Ward, held Dec. 30, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Thorndyke P. Saunders, President; Henry A. Gilbertson, George Cormack, Jonas Sparks, Daniel Thompson, John Miller, Stephen Simonson, Peter Jones, Edwin Meder, Lawrence Austin and John Ray, Vice-Presidents; John S. Shields and Thomas J. Gillilan Secretaries, and John A. Cormack, Treasurer. D. T. EASTON, President.

JAMES G. MCMILLAN, Secretary pro tem.

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THE CHIEF ENGINEER QUESTION.—New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1856.

NOAH L. FARNHAM.....Assistant Engineer,
JOHN KETTLEMAN.....Hose Co. No. 40,
RICHARD KIMMENS.....Engine Co. No. 6,
ALONZO SLOTE.....Hose Co. No. 26,
JOHN A. CREGIER.....Assistant Engineer,
JAMES FORSYTH.....Engine Co. No. 14,
THOS. F. GOODWIN.....Hook and Ladder Co. No. 15,

Committee. Gentlemen: Your friendly communication, inviting me to become a candidate for the honorable position of Chief Engineer of the New-York Fire Department, has been received and carefully considered by me. In the early part of the campaign I purposely refused to enter the contest, in order that I should not be in the way of other members of our organization who have stronger claims, and are better fitted to perform the many onerous and responsible duties of that office. Being assured, however, that my becoming a candidate will not interfere with the aspirations of the more deserving, I freely consent to your request, and declare myself a candidate for the office of Chief Engineer, for one term only. Very respectfully, yours, HENRY H. HOWARD.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, making stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; T. E. CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston, and druggists generally.

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE—COST $1,200—[illegible] high, 11½ feet wide, 8 feet deep, containing an open diapason, dulciana, st. diapason divided treble and bass, flute, principal, fifteenth, mixture, trumpet, pedals, [illegible] swell. Will be sold at a bargain as it has to be removed shortly from the Church in which it now stands. Inquire of HALL & LABAGH, No. [illegible] Wooster-st., New-York.

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[illegible] His Portrait and Biography is given in this week's NEW ILLUSTRATED. Ready to-day, containing also Justice Courts; Giving Away a Child; Two Sorts of Kissing; Social Affairs; A Beautiful Christmas Present; The Old and the New Year; Clothing and Cold-Catching; The Better—and Worse; The Woman's Movement; A Perpetual New-Year Gift; "She Can't Stop another Step;" The City; The New-England Society; Poetry; Miscellany; The Business World; Chinese Sugar-Cane; with Illustrative Engravings, &c. Price 4 cents; $2 a year; $1 for half a year. For sale by all Newsmen. DEXTER & BROTHER, Wholesale Agents. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

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A NEW WORK BY DR. HITCHCOCK, THE GEOLOGIST. RELIGIOUS TRUTH; Illustrated from Science, in Addresses and Sermons on Special Occasions. BY REV. EDWARD HITCHCOCK, D. D., (Late President of Amherst College,) Author of "The Religion of Geology," etc., etc. In one volume, 12mo. $1 25.

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AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION. Just Published, PARLOR DRAMAS; OR, DRAMATIC SCENES, FOR HOME AMUSEMENT, SOIREES, EXHIBITIONS, ETC. Price $1. BY WM. B. FOWLE, Author of "The Hundred Dialogues." These Dramas are so constructed that but little scenery is required, and most of them can be represented in a common parlor. They vary in length from fifteen minutes to an hour, and while mainly intended to amuse, cannot fail also to instruct and inculcate sound morals. Although more particularly designed for the Domestic Circle, they will also meet a demand which has been felt in our High Schools, Academies and Literary Associations for something longer and more mature than common dialogues. Every piece in the book is new and original. An appropriate and pleasing Gift for the Holidays.

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CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.

The following will serve to indicate the variety of the contents of the present number: "This Year Also," by Dr. CHEEVER; the Parable of the Barren Fig Tree made applicable to the New Year. "Thoughts on the Close of the Year," by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER; a rich, suggestive article. "Letters on Art;" giving a paper, this week, on "Varieties of Form." "A Word from India;" an interesting letter from a Missionary in the Madura District. "The Society Library;" a brief historical account of this institution, showing also its present condition and advantages. "English Traits and Incidents;" a letter of interesting incidents, from our English correspondent. "Letter from Washington," from our regular correspondent. "A Sabbath in Aspinwall." "Letter from Cape Cod." "Incidents among the Poor;" by CHARLES L. BRACE. "Religious Intelligence;" a condensed but comprehensive digest of the news of the churches, of all religious denominations, both at home and abroad, such as Congregational, Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist, Reformed Dutch, Unitarian, &c. "Literary Record;" being a mention from week to week of new books published. "Domestic Summary;" a carefully prepared condensation of the secular news of the day. "Editorial Articles;" "The New-Year;" "Turkey, Russia and the South," showing from official documents that less religious freedom is now secured by law in the South than in Russia and Turkey; "Questions and Answers;" "Liturgical;" "Dr. Kirk's Mission to Paris;" "A New Proposal," a consideration of a scheme for a federal union of the Anti-Slavery churches in this country; "Warning to Postmasters;" and other articles. "Commercial and Financial;" giving a list of the business firms in this country that have failed during the past week. "England and France—A Dissolving Alliance and Mystery of Iniquity;" a thorough and elaborate letter from an English Correspondent. "The New-Year"—A Poem. By THEODORE TILTON. "Shadows and Sunshine." "The Weather in the Holy Land." "The 'Morning Star in a Storm,'" for the children. "Life a Mysterious Principle;" by Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D.D. "Our New-Year's Bouquet;" an interesting Horticultural article. "Foreign Miscellany;" a column of interesting foreign intelligence. "Editors' Book Table;" containing a review of Rev. Dr. STORRS' "Graham Lectures," and of other recent issues of the press. "City Religious News;" comprising intelligence not to be found in any other paper. "Foreign Intelligence;" giving a digest of the Europa's news.

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USEFUL PRESENTS. INDIA-RUBBER DOLLS, DRESSED AND PLAIN, OF ALL SIZES. DOLLS' HEADS, TOYS, FIGURES, BALLS, COMBS, &c. Pens, Pencil-Cases, Walking-Canes, and India-Rubber Fancy Articles of all descriptions; Ladies' and Gentlemen's light Walking Boots and Overshoes, &c., at the GOODYEAR RUBBER DEPOT, No. 257 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS, and HOLIDAY PRESENTS. CHILDREN'S HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, SKATES, &c., &c., &c., In great variety. KELLOGG, No. 129 Canal-st., old stand.

USEFUL PRESENTS. H. H. HOUGHTON & CO., (successors to Bagley, Houghton & Co.,) manufacturers, would invite the public to examine their large and varied assortment of GOLD and SILVER PEN and PENCIL CASES, fitted with their superior GOLD PENS, which they are now issuing from their factory—being of entire new patterns—being appropriate for presents. PATENTED and WARRANTED. No. 1 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—GOLD WATCHES, SILVER WARE, and a large assortment of DIAMONDS and fine GOLD JEWELRY.

GOLD LEPINE WATCHES at	$15
GOLD WATCHES from	$19 to 250
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	9 to 50
SILVER TEA-SETS from	140 to 300
SILVER-PLATED TEA-SETS	8 to 45
SILVER-PLATED CAKE BASKETS	4 to 15

All articles WARRANTED. Particular attention given to repairing and adjusting Duplex, Chronometer and fine Lever Watches. J. M. ATWOOD, No. 146 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, New-York.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.—GOLD WATCHES and STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled	$20
GOLD WATCHES from	$20 to 300
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	10 to 60
PLATED TEA SETS, doubled plated	10 to 50
PLATED CAKE BASKETS	5 to 20

All our goods are warranted to be as represented. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—

Gold Lepines	$20 00
Gold Detached Levers	25 00
Silver Lepines	8 00
Silver Detached Levers	12 00
Gold Pen and Silver Case, warranted	1 00
Gold Pencils as low as	75

Gentlemen's Pins, Sleeve-Buttons, &c. Together with a variety of fine Gold Hunting Watches, of the most celebrated makers, which are offered equally low for cash. JOHN Y. SAVAGE, No. 92 Fulton-st.

RARE AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS FROM JAPAN.—Received from the late sale of Japanese goods, a variety of rare and beautiful articles, suitable for presents. Also, from the Fall parcel sales, a choice collection of books, annuals and albums, at the Gift Bookstore, No. 140 Nassau-st., opposite the Brick Church. JOHN S. ANDREWS.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 Broadway, is filled with goods (per late arrivals) from China, Calcutta, Manila, Japan, Persia, Russia, &c., embracing every obtainable variety of curious, useful and novel articles, dress and fancy goods. Citizens and strangers are invited to examine the great variety now offered at wholesale and retail. N. B.—Goods imported to order.

WHAT IS MORE APPROPRIATE FOR A Christmas present than a pair of Cahill's Embroidered Slippers. A superb assortment of which he has now ready for inspection. Also, new styles of Ladies and Gents over-gaiters, perfectly water-proof, just imported. Purchasers would do well to examine his stock before buying elsewhere. S. CAHILL, No. 377 Broadway, 2 doors below White-st.

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—All the choice engravings handsomely framed, rich watercolor boxes, ditto for oil and pastel painting, drawing instruments, &c., for sale by W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

FAIRS.

A FAIR AND FESTIVAL, IN AID OF THE Gothic M. E. Church, will be held at Washington Hall, corner South 7th and 4th sts., Williamsburgh, AFTERNOON and EVENING, Dec. 30 and 31, 1856, all DAY and EVENING, Jan. 1, 1857. Admittance 12½ cents.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FLOWERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—W. WILSON, Gardener and Florist, No. [illegible], begs to inform his friends and the admirers of FLOWERS, that he is prepared to furnish them with bouquets, baskets and vases of the choicest variety of flowers, made up in the very best style, delivered in any part of the City punctually and with safety. WM. WILSON, Florist, No. [illegible]

COOPER'S REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.—A prime article for Blanc Mange and table jellies for parties and family use. To be obtained of the principal grocers and druggists in the City and throughout the United States. PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY EMBROIDERIES AND LACES. A full and elegant assortment, suitable FOR "NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS." Including Rich Collars, Sleeves and Chemisettes, in sets and separately, Richly Worked Handkerchiefs, Robes, Flouncings, &c., &c., &c. ALSO, LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES, In immense variety and latest styles. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST. And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS! Lace Curtains, Brocatels, Damasks, Moreens, Lasting Draperies, Tassels, Bands, &c., &c. ALSO, GILT CORNICES AND WINDOW SHADES, In great variety, and AT REDUCED PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.

CHEAP HOLIDAY DRESS GOODS. Mous de Laines, All-Wool Plaids, De Beiges, French Merinoes, Valencias, and Dress Goods, AT REDUCED PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST. And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND TALMAS. Fancy Cloth Cloaks and Talmas, Black Cloth Cloaks and Talmas, Silk Velvet Cloaks and Talmas, REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST. And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Nothing is more appreciated by a lady as a present than rich lace, such as is to be found at CARTER'S Lace Manufactory. Capes, collars, sets, berthas, &c., &c., in great variety and at greatly reduced prices. Observe the red cushion in the window. CARTER'S Lace Manufactory, No. 596 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT. Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Traveling Shawls, Rugs, &c., &c., &c. FULL ASSORTMENT, CHEAP! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!! SKIRTS!!!—DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, Wholesale Skirt Manufacturers, No. 343 Broadway, New-York. The most extensive skirt manufactory in the country, employing 800 hands and using 150 sewing machines, making over 70 different styles of ladies and children's skirts of every grade, from the lowest priced corded to the finest hair cloth and crinoline.

IF YOU WANT A NICE WORSTED HOOD, or a neat woolen talma, or a party headband, cloud, or a lady's or baby's woolen coat, or any article of the kind, go to CORWIN'S. He has got every kind, very handsome and cheap, from auction; and woolen hose of all kinds. JOHN M. CORWIN, No. 335 6th-av., corner 19th-st.

FURS.

LADIES CAN SEE THE CHOICEST ASSORTMENT OF FINE MINK ARTICLES, AT HARLEY'S, No. 24 John-st., and No. 39 Maiden-lane.

CHOICE FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. Sable, Ermine, Mink, &c. At HARLEY'S, No. 24 John-st., and No. 39 Maiden-lane. Just received, a few $6 sets.

FURS, FURS.—AT REDUCED PRICES.—A large and choice assortment, for ladies and misses, unsurpassed by any. Misses and children's bonnets, in all their varieties; the newest styles of children's velvet and cloth caps. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 129 Canal-st.

FINE ARTS.

GOUPIL & CO., PRINT PUBLISHERS, No. 366 Broadway, New-York, have recently issued the following beautiful mezzotints: THE CHRISTMAS DREAM. Oval, plain, $5; colored, $8. THE CHRISTMAS PRESENT. Oval, plain, $5; colored, $8. FAMILY PRAYER. Oval, plain, $5; colored, $8. MUTUAL INSTRUCTION. Oval, plain, $5; colored, $8. THE ANNUNCIATION. Arched top, plain, $4; colored, $8. WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE. (Reduction.) Plain, $3; colored, $5. FIDELITY—A Dog at the Grave of his Master. Plain, $4; colored, $8. Also, the fine Line Engraving, SHROUDING OF CHRIST. By Dupont, after Delaroche. Plain, $7 50.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c. WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 148 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y. BRANCH OF E. C. BOOT, ANTHONY & CO., Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern, in the neatest manner.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane, solicit orders from new and old firms. Books made to pattern. Engraving and printing executed in best style; writing papers, copying presses, manifold letter writers, Diaries for 1857, fine stationery articles for presents, &c., &c.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—New and old firms requiring blank books with which to commence the new year can be furnished with sets, or parts of sets, made of first-class paper, in stock, or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by SLOTE & JANES, Stationers and Account-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

TO BALL COMMITTEES.—PROGRAMMES, cards and circulars of entirely new styles, in over five hundred varieties, at B. & P. LAWRENCE'S, Importing Stationers, No. 70 John-st.

CITY BANKS.—CHECK BOOKS ON ALL THE City Banks for sale by JOHN J. BLOOMFIELD, Stationer and Account Book Manufacturer, No. 73 Chambers-st., (Shoe and Leather Bank Building.)

CONFECTIONERY.

CONFECTIONERY.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS now receiving orders for every description of confectionary, cakes, meat-dishes, oysters, &c., for the holidays. A profusion of beautiful French mottoes and fancy boxes now on exhibition. Orders for boned turkeys, sallads, oysters, &c., should be sent in early. N. CLARK, No. 535 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

GROCERIES.

USE THE BEST. JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS. The purest article in use. For making biscuit and cakes beautifully light, it excels the best baking soda. Sold at all the groceries in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. Manufacturing Depot, No. 114 Warren-st., New-York.

BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD.—This is strong language, yet BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE (recently improved) was proven to be so by the Judges at the late Mechanics' Fair, held in Boston (among whom was Dr. HAYES, the eminent chemist and State Assayer,) who awarded it the PRIZE MEDAL AND DIPLOMA over the choicest HAIR DYES on exhibition from all parts of the Union. Its unparalleled superiority consists in: 1st—The ingredients are nourishing to the hair, not destructive, as others are. 2d—Does not stain nor hurt the skin. 3d—Is easily applied, and dyes the hair any color required, from a delicate brown to a deep black, and natural as to appear marvelous. Manufactured, sold and applied by WM. BOGLE, No. 277 Washington-st., Boston. Sold also in this City by BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st.; W. H. CAREY & CO., F. C. WELLS; W. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia; and by druggists generally.

ARE YOU GETTING BALD?—IS YOUR hair turning gray? Do you wish to cultivate good whiskers and moustaches? Your hair to be soft, silky and glossy? Your head to be cool, comfortable and free from dandruff? Mothers! are your children to have luxuriant heads of hair? Then use BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID, which never fails in the [illegible]. BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHEREA, [illegible] WM. BOGLE, Boston. Sold wholesale and retail in this City by BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st.; W. H. CAREY & CO., F. C. WELLS; W. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia; and by druggists everywhere.

MARKET REPORTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY, FRIDAY.—A per[illegible] ASSIGNATION; or, Love in a Maze. [illegible] Mr. Burton; Colonel Julian, Mr. G. Vandenhoff; Sir Philip Blunt, Mr. G. Vidal; Tom Tiverton, Mr. Brougham; Lady Julia, Miss Bateman; Mrs. Tiverton, Miss Rose Phillips; Lucy, Miss L. Marshall. [illegible]

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole lessee. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Performances will commence at 8 precisely. THURSDAY, Jan. 1, WILLIAM TELL.

William Tell.....Mr. Lorains. Gessler.....Mr. A. H. Davenport. Albert.....Mrs. Lizzie Weston Davenport. Emma.....Madame Ponisi. THE DEVIL IN PARIS. Satan.....Mrs. Lizzy Weston Davenport. Count Vanille.....Mr. A. H. Davenport. THE NEW FOOTMAN. FRIDAY—THE MASON AND LOCKSMITH, By the German Opera Troupe.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, NEW HALL, NO. 444 BROADWAY. TRIMENDOUS SUCCESS of the beautiful Fairy Opera of CINDERELLA, OR, THE FAIRY GLASS SLIPPER, which will be repeated every night this week; with ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY. Commence at half-past 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; Orchestra Seats, 50 cents. On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1857, Benefit of Mr. JAMES BUCKLEY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—NEW-YEAR'S DAY! Jan. 1, 1857. UNRIVALLED LIST OF ATTRACTIONS! CHOICE FAMILY ENTERTAINMENTS of the most varied and popular kind, nearly every hour during the entire day, MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING. Besides an additional array of curiosities, of all kinds, gathered from all parts of the world, including the famous RUSSIAN GIANT, who surpasses, in height, any man ever seen; the SMALLEST LADY IN THE WORLD! as beautiful and intelligent as she is diminutive; THE ENORMOUS SERPENTS ALIVE! ready to devour their gigantic *meal before visitors*; *THE THINNEST MAN ALIVE!* a living skeleton, with legs and arms only an inch thick, &c. The very beautiful grand fairy Spectacle, that has attracted such extraordinary crowds of people, CINDERELLA, will be performed on this occasion several times—DAY AND EVENING. And a host of interesting Farces, Comedies, Songs, Dances, and for which see Small Bills. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

HELP WANTED.

TEACHERS.

BOARDING.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DANCING.

DENTISTRY.

GAS AND FIXTURES.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LOST AND FOUND.

BALLS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

INSTRUCTION.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE.

REMOVALS.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELING LETTERS OF CREDIT. Available in any part of the world.

J. T. VANDERHOOF, STOCK COMMISSION BROKER, No. 9 William-st. [illegible]

A LOAN FOR $1,000,000—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE CANAL. [illegible]

Dated Canal Department, Dec. 17, 1856.
HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Gov.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 46 Wall-st. CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS. THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, [illegible] 5 per cent. From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent. For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.
TRUSTEES: [illegible] Edmund Coffin, Thomas Slocomb, Clinton Gilbert, Cornelius Smith, J. J. Astor, Jr., R. H. Walworth, Daniel D. Lord, [illegible] Charles E. Bill, [illegible] JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 9, 1856. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders of this Company that an installment of five dollars ($5) on each share of the capital stock of the Company, on which twenty-five dollars per share has been heretofore received, has been made payable on or before the 15th day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 5th of January, and opened on the 22d. By order of the Executive Committee. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer. Interest at the rate of seven per cent will be charged on all installments paid after the 15th January from that date.

Office of Receiver of Taxes, New Court-House, No. 12 Chambers-st. NOTICE—IN CONFORMITY WITH AN ACT for the collection of Taxes, passed April 16, 1842, I hereby give notice to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1856, that unless the same is paid at my office, on or before the first day of January, I shall proceed to collect the same by an addition of interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the 15th day of last September to the day of payment. HENRY E. HOWARD, Receiver of Taxes.

Office of the [illegible] & Indiana R. R. Co., Cleveland, Dec. 18, 1856. THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST IN THE Mortgage and Real Estate Bonds of this Company, falling due in the City of New-York on the first day of January next will be paid at maturity at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., on presentation of the proper Coupons. JOHN BROUGH, President.

Office of the Eighth-av. Railroad Co., New-York, Dec. 29, 1856. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and [illegible]-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. D. PALMER, Secretary.

BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 1, 1857.—An Election for Seven Directors of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 96 Broadway, New-York, on the second Tuesday in January, 1857. Polls open from 12 till 3 o'clock P. M. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held after the close of the polls, for the transaction of such business as may be laid before them. By order of the Board, J. G. DUNCAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY—Cleveland, Dec. 8, 1856.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and transaction of other business. R. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

Office of the New-York Gas Light Company, Dec. 22, 1856. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held at the office No. 176 Centre-st., on MONDAY, the 19th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M. The transfer book will be closed from the 24th inst. until after the election. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late dates,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY—Sandusky, Ohio, Dec. 22, 1856.—The semi-annual interest due on the Bonds of this Company (as reorganized) Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid Jan. 2, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance Co., New-York. WM. K. BOND, President.

Galveston, Houston & Henderson R. R. Co., Office No. 49 Wall-st., New-York. THE COUPONS FOR THE HALF-YEARLY interest on the 10 per cent. Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of January, 1857, will be paid on presentation of the same at the office of the Company here, No. 49 Wall-st. M. GIBLIN, Secretary.

Office Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York. THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1857, on the 10-year Bonds of this Company will be paid after that day, on presentation at this office. J. W. CURRIER, Secretary.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 30, 1856. AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS, held yesterday, Mr. ROBERT SOUTTER was appointed Vice-President of this Company. JAMES C. HARTT, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 11 WALL-STREET.—NOTICE.—An Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office on the 12th day of January, proximo. Poll will open at 12 M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. J. G. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY—No. 90 Broadway, [illegible] New-York, Dec. 29, 1856.—The interest coupons of the Bonds of this Company falling due on the first of January, 1857, will be paid on presentation thereafter at this office. MICHAEL MEYERT, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA BONDS.—Interest coupons on civil bonds of the State of California, due Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at our office, on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

INTEREST ON SACRAMENTO CITY BONDS.—The interest coupons on Sacramento City Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at our office, on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Coupons due 1st January, 1857, on $200,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 11 Nassau-st.

SWIFT, RANSOM & CO., BANKERS—NO. [illegible], Chicago, Ill. [illegible] issue drafts and credits on Chicago, and make collections in the principal towns and cities of the West and Northwest. Payments in Chicago ordered by telegraph.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Gas Light Company will be held at their office in Irving-place, corner of East 15th-st., on MONDAY, the 12th of January next, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. [illegible] HOWARD, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. pay the interest due Jan. 1 on the following securities:
Albany City Bonds.
Buffalo City Bonds.
Buffalo Water Works Int.
Cleveland City Water Loan Bonds.
Chicago City Bonds.
Chicago City Water Loan Bonds.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad Bonds.
Utica City Int.
Wheeling City Bonds.
Watertown Gas Company.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Bonds.
Utica City, for Black and Utica Railroad Bonds.
Milwaukee City Bonds, account Harbor Improvements.
Northern Cross Railroad 7 per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds.

A TEN PER CENT. AMPLY SECURED INVESTMENT.—The property of the BRECKENRIDGE COAL AND OIL COMPANY has been appraised by sworn Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of Kentucky, as provided by law, at FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS on the Company's entire property for an amount not exceeding [illegible] of the appraised value are now offered for sale at a price that will net the purchaser TEN PER CENT. on the investment. These Bonds are of $500 each, and are payable in five years from July 1 last, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually. The subscriber also offers these Bonds for sale AT RETAIL, at $700 each, which, upon computation, will be found to equal Ten per Cent. per annum on the money invested. JOHN THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

THE INTEREST PAYABLE FIRST OF January, 1857, on the Bonds of the City and County of Muscatine, Iowa. County of Dubuque, Iowa. Iowa City, Iowa. City of Keokuk,—issued to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines, and Minnesota Railroad. City of Rock Island,—issued to the Rock Island and Peoria Railroad. Will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons to E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 88 Wall-st.—New-York, Dec. 31, 1856.—Notice.—The semi-annual interest on the Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of January, will be paid on the presentation of the coupons at the office of this Company, on and after the 2d January, 1857. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from this date to the 5th January, 1857, inclusive. By order of the Board, AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

Office of the Kenosha and Beloit Railroad Co., Kenosha, Wis., Dec. 24, 1856. THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST FALLING due the first of January next, on the Bonds of the City of Kenosha, issued in aid of the Kenosha and Beloit Railroad Company, and on the First Mortgage Bonds, and Farm Mortgages of said Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the People's Bank, New-York City. JOSIAH BOND, President.

Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Co., Secretary's Office, Cleveland, O., Dec. 16, 1856. NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above Company for the Election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Jan. 4 to the 14th inclusive. H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Co., Eastern Division, Office No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1857. THE HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS ON the first and second Mortgage Bonds of the Illinois Division of this Company, due this day, will please present them at this office on and after the 2d inst.

Office of the Bradford Coal and Iron Co., No. 54 William-st., New-York. THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST FALLING due Jan. 1, 1857, on the Bonds of the Bradford Coal and Iron Company, will be paid at their office on and after Jan. 2, 1857. S. BALDWIN CHAPMAN, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST DUE IN THIS CITY ON the 1st January next, on the bonds of the MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 2d proximo. ATWOOD & CO.

THE INTEREST DUE IN THIS CITY ON the 1st January next, on the bonds of the LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 2d proximo. ATWOOD & CO.

Office of the Green Bay, Milw. & Chic. R. R. Co., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 29, 1856. COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS—issued to this Company, due Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1857, on presentation at this office. C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the bonds of this Company due Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank. A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE Manchester Mining and Manufacturing Company, due January 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the Park Bank, on and after the 2d of January. JNO. MORRIS KERR, Treasurer.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons of the above-named Company will be paid on and after this date at the office of MORRIS KETCHUM, No. 45 William-st. FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1857.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, and titles of Real Estate carefully examined, at reduced rates. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, Counselor at Law, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the Register's Office.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD IMPROVED City property, worth double the amount, in sums to suit applicants. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE BLACK RIVER and Utica Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the Banking-House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., on and after the 2d January next.

BANK NOTICES.

South Brooklyn Savings Bank, No. 170 Atlantic, corner of Clinton-st., Jan. 1, 1857. DEPOSITORS ARE NOTIFIED, THAT INTEREST at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on all sums over $500, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on the 1st of January, on the 20th. Interest not called for will draw interest as a deposit from the 1st of January. All deposits made on or before the 10th January, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. C. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 15th of January will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President. PHILLIP W. ENGS, CHARLES MILES, Vice-Pres. ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. All moneys deposited on or before THURSDAY, Jan. 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President. ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham-st.) open every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st. CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will commence interest from the first. WALTER W. CONKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest, 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARKET BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for seventeen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, January 12th, from 1 to 3 o'clock; also, for three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. The Transfer book will be closed from December 27 until January 13. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, No. 251 THIRD-AVENUE.—All sums of $1,000 and under, deposited in this Bank on or before 15th January next, will draw interest at 6 per cent. per annum, and 5 per cent. for larger amounts. J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec'y. New-York, Jan. 1, 1857.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1856.—The Annual Election for fifteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing Election, will be held at the Banking house, on TUESDAY, the 13th January next. Poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company (office No. 51 Wall-st., New-York) continue to sell this superior Coal, delivered on board vessels at Elizabethport, N. J., at the following prices, per ton of 2,240 pounds, viz.:

Lump	$4 25
Steamboat	4 25
Large Egg, for grates and house furnaces	4 25
Small Egg, for large stoves and grates	4 75
Nut or Stove, for cooking-stoves, ranges, &c.	4 75
Chestnut, for small engines, &c.	3 50

Freight to New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., in the barges of the Company, 37½ cents per ton. W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Cleveland & Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Dec. [illegible], 1856. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Company, and interest upon all payments upon the Scrip issued April 15, 1856, has been declared out of the net earnings of the Road, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1856, payable to the Shareholders at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Jan. 2, 1857, in currency, or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the Shareholders respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Dec. 20, 1856, to Jan. 2, 1857. Also, a dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the Capital Stock, and the amount of all payments upon the Scrip of this Company, has been declared out of the surplus earnings of the Road, payable to the Shareholders respectively, at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 2, 1857. An installment of [illegible] per cent. on the Scrip of this Company has been called in and made payable to the Treasurer in Cleveland, Ohio, March 1, 1857. Shareholders may have the privilege of making such payment Jan. 2, 1857, and draw full dividends upon the same thereafter. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Feb. 20, to March 1. By order of the Board. GEORGE B. ELY, Treasurer.

Mechanics and Traders' Savings Institution, No. 433 Grand-st., corner Willett-st. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 that shall have been deposited three months previous to the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 7th January will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. STEPHEN COTTER, First Vice-President. MOSES SMITH, Second Vice-President. STEPHEN HAFF, Third Vice-President. JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate, worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 8 to 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM WALL, President. GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents. SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

Office of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, Milwaukee, Dec. 16, 1856. DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, held this day, a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, was declared from the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable to the stockholders on and after the second day of Jan. 1857, at the Broadway Bank in New-York, and at the Company's office in Milwaukee, on and after Jan. 7, 1857. The Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 20, inst., to Jan. 4. By order of the Board, EDWIN H. GOODRICH, Secretary.

Office of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Co., Cleveland, Dec. 18, 1856. DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, held this day, a dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, from the net earnings of the Road for six months ending Dec. 31, was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1857, in Cleveland, at the office of the Treasurer, and in New-York at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. The Transfer Books in Cleveland and New-York will close from Dec. 20 to Jan. 2, proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, New-York, Dec. 22, 1856. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President. JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

Office Little Miami Railroad Company, Treasurer's Department, Cincinnati, Dec. 22, 1856. AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF this Company, held on the 18th inst., a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. was declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable in scrip, redeemable in the Company's six per cent. one thousand dollar mortgage Bonds of 1856, at par, and bearing interest from Nov. 2, 1856. The scrip referred to will be ready for delivery on the 10th January, proximo, either at this office or at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York City, the dividend payable at the office where the stock is registered. D. A. DAVENPORT, Treas. P. T.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Boston, Dec. 15, 1856.—A dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 1st day of January next, to such persons as shall be holders of stock at the close of business on the 20th day of the present month. Payment to be made to stockholders in Michigan and not registered in New-York, at the office of the local Treasurer in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York; to all others at the Office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston. ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, New-York, Dec. 15, 1856. THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend of twelve and one half per cent. (12½) on the capital stock of this Company from the surplus earnings of the Road, payable in the stock of the Company, at par. The Transfer books will be closed on the 24th day of December instant, and remain closed until the 6th day of January, 1857, when the certificates will be ready for delivery to the stockholders, or their legal representatives. A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

Manhattan Savings Institution, No. 644 Broadway, cor. Bleecker-st. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF the Institution have ordered a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent., and five (5) per cent. per annum to be paid on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, payable on and after the 19th of January. All dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal. By order E. J. BROWN, President. A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO.—Treasurer's Office, Watertown, Dec. 27, 1856.—Stockholders are hereby notified that a cash dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of January to the day of payment. Payment will be made to the holders of stock registered in New-York, at the People's Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that City. R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Institution have declared a Dividend at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. on deposits between $5 and $500, and Five (5) on larger sums, payable on Thursday, Jan. 22. All dividends not drawn will be added to principal and bear interest as such. By order, THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE METROPOLITAN ERRAND AND CARRIER EXPRESS CO. have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. upon their working capital out of their net earnings for the past six months, payable on and after the 10th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pine-st. Transfer books closed. By order of the Board. L. P. CRANE, Secretary. New-York, Jan. 1, 1857.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent. (4) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the first Monday (5th) of January next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order of the Board. New-York, Dec. 20, 1856. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1856. IRVING BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF four (4) per cent. out of the profits of the six months ending this day will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after the 10th day of January. The transfer book will be closed to that day. By order of the Board. DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Office of the People's Fire Insurance Co., New-York, Dec. 26, 1856. A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared, payable at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on and after 2d January next, until which time the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board, W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

Merchants' Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, Dec. 31, 1856. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ISLAND CITY BANK, NO. 150 BROADWAY.—New-York, Dec. 31, 1856.—The President and Directors have declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 12th January, 1857. The transfer books are closed until that date. WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable to the Stockholders on the 2d day of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 2d of January inclusive. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1856. DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1857. By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Park Fire Insurance Co., No. 207 Broadway, Cor. Park-place, New-York, Dec. 4, 1856. DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six (6) per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will close on the 20th inst. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—CONTINENTAL BANK, DEC. 24, 1856.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, will be paid to the Stockholders on and after Monday, the 5th day of January next. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Tradesmen's Bank, New-York, Dec. 29, 1856. DIVIDEND. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, proximo. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., or $1 50 per share to the holders of the preferred stock of the Company, payable on and after Jan. 6, next, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 23 Pine-st. The transfer books and the transferred stock will be closed from Dec. 27 to Jan. 6. W. A. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

Hanover Bank, New-York, Dec. 27, 1856. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have, this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on Wednesday, Jan. 7, ensuing. By order of the Board. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 62 WALL-STREET.—New-York, Dec. 29, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of six per cent. for the past six months payable on and after Jan. 2, 1857. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend at the rate of four (4) per cent. on the present Capital Stock of this Bank, being Four Dollars on each full share, and Sixty-six (66) cents on each scrip share, has been declared, payable on and after 5th January next. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1856. FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d of January next. By order. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—A Dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board. New-York, Dec. 31, 1856. G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Grocers' Bank, New-York, Dec. 27, 1856. A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January next. By order of the Board. SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PATERSON AND HUDSON Railroad Company have declared a dividend of four (4) per cent., in cash, payable to Stockholders on the 5th January, 1857, at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York.

DIVIDEND.—THE PATERSON AND RAMAPO Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. in cash, payable to Stockholders on Jan. 5, 1857, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York.

DIVIDEND.—PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 26, 1856.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January next. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of four (4) per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th of January. By order of the Board. Dec. 20, 1856. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of the Hanover Fire Insurance Co. have declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. payable Jan. 2, 1857. DORAS L. STONE, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

THE MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY HAS REMOVED ITS OFFICE FROM No. 266 Pearl and No. 52 Wall-st., to No. 37 Wall-st. (Corner of Jauncey Court.) Where it will continue to insure on buildings, personal property of every description, on the most favorable terms, and solicits a continuation of public favor. BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, President. ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

Office of the Republic Fire Insurance Company, No. 74 Wall-st., Jan. 10, 1856. THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—HAVE, THIS day declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855. They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand. They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip. The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profit shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS. CASH CAPITAL $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Joseph Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gallard, Jr.
William H. Russell,	Jas. W. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	Joseph Howland,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	William H. Cary,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederick G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Girand Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President. D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL $200,000 ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms. JOSEPH WALKER, President. THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. HUSSEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	C'AS. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHARLES ELY,
WM. M. ABBATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.,
EDWARD MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	D. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
S. T. VALENTINE,	E. J. DONNELL,
JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. BEYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID R. KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDW'D CROMWELL,
L. R. WYMAN,	MATT'W MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEO. B. GRINNELL.

NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, office, No. 35 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.) Cash Capital $200,000, ALL PAID IN. This company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Thos. A. Emmet,	Jno. M. Furman,	Benj. C. Townsend,
David Milliken,	P. A. Hegeman,	Robert La Roy,
Geo. M. Grovers,	J. Thompson,	Elisha E. Morgan,
Gabriel Mead,	Wm. Birdsall,	F. Cousinery,
Jas. M. Wilson,	C. M. Connolly,	S. W. Geiss,
S. A. Warner,	R. C. Burlarge,	Arch'd T. Finn,
Ira Smith,	Israel Corse,	G. Griswold, Jr.,
P. P. Rodocanachi,	Fred. G. Swan,	Edwin Thorne,
A. J. Cipriani,	Louis J. Belloni,	James E. Fell,
E. Whitehouse,	John Randall,	Robt. Emmet, Jr.,
Arthur Leary,	Charles Tuttle,	David Logan,
Richard Hardt,	C. L. Beckwith,	David Jones,

THOS. A. EMMET, President. GABRIEL MEAD, Vice-President. SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Silas Bronson,	G. A. Townsend,
C. W. Lawrence,	E. R. Eno,	Don A. Cushman,
R. Townsend,	John Watson,	U. J. Smith,
C. R. Swords,	Jos. W. Corlies,	Alfred Willis,
Ellis Willis,	Samuel Willets,	S. L. H. Ward,
Stuart C. Marsh,	Wm. K. Strong,	Robert M. Bruce,
John Penfold,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. S. Boyd,
John Compton,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	A. Y. Delvalle,
D. Henry Haight,	Noah S. Hunt,	Henry S. Leverich,
Jos. Lawrence,	Thomas Smull,	L. Turnure,
L. S. Suarez,	J. H. Ransom,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, will leave pier No. 13, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 3, at 3 o'clock, taking freight and passengers for all of the above places. She will arrive in Norfolk on Sunday evening, from whence passengers for the South can proceed by the great mail line, or they can go through to City Point, or Richmond, by the steamer. Passage—Fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage, half-price. Apply on board or to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 3, from pier No. 4 North River at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway. The Wednesday's ships of this line are withdrawn for the present.

EXPRESSES.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—F. C. FORBALIER & CO. are prepared to forward packages and parcels of every description to Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, Puerto Principe, St. Jago de Cuba, &c., by the United States Mail steamers, on the 3d, 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month. All goods forwarded by this express are promptly delivered without extra charge. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway. Office in Havana, No. 6 Mercaderes-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

WIRE ROPE—WIRE ROPE FOR ALL KINDS OF HOISTING, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING, for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS. ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOBLE'S METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS. ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 63 Broadway, New-York. Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size State rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan. 3	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7	1857
Saturday, Jan. 17	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21	1857
Saturday, Jan. 31	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4	1857
Saturday, Feb. 14	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18	1857
Saturday, March 14	1857	Wednesday, March 4	1857
Saturday, April 11	1857	Wednesday, April 1	1857
Saturday, May 9	1857	Wednesday, April 29	1857
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday, June 6	1857	Wednesday, June 10	1857
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857

For freight or passage apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston...Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 7.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 14.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York...Wednesday, Jan. 21.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston...Wednesday, Jan. 28.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston...Wednesday, Feb. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Feb. 18.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wedn'day, Feb. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURG.....Saturday, 10th January, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW.....Saturday, 31st January, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK...Saturday, 14th February, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE. First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS FOR LIVERPOOL.—The U. S. M. steamship BALTIC, Captain COMSTOCK, will depart with the U. S. Mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 3, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned. NOTICE.—The rate of freights from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement until further notice.

FOR ANTWERP VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The new iron screw steamship CONSTITUTION, Captain E. POUGIN, will leave for Antwerp, calling at Southampton, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATE OF PASSAGE.

In First Cabin	[illegible]
In Second Cabin	[illegible]
In Steerage	[illegible]

No freight taken after Saturday, Jan. 17, and no bills of lading signed, or parcels received on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers, apply to AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE! MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and cheapest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.—Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.
6:30 A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains.
9:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.
4:30 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central trains at 9 P. M. for the West.
RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY: 9:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct. 10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars. 4 P. M. Express, without change of cars.
Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Canal-sts., Broome or 26th-st., and 4th-av., New-York. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern for Piermont and intermediate stations. Newburg Express at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:35 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 3:30, Burlington 6:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3 this goes into effect;) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 4:30; arrive at Rutland 8:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad. May 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk. FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing October 7, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 5:00 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M. and 6 P. M. stopping at all way stations. 11 and 4 go to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent. No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: [illegible]

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.—On and after Dec. 1, 1856, express trains of the Providence, Hartford, and Fishkill Railroad will leave [illegible] on the arrival there of the express trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., respectively. S. ASHBURNER, Chief Eng'r and Supt. H., P. and F. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 9 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing (L. I.) at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 35 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Sup't.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS Fieldside, [illegible] containing 10 acres of land, under cultivation. The house is large, built in the best manner, with every convenience. [illegible] The grounds contain a choice collection of shrubbery and ornamental trees in vigorous growth, [illegible] advantages of contiguity to the City. For particulars apply to CHARLES H. RUGGLES, [illegible]

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, SOUTH SIDE [illegible] brown-stone front, and one of the most desirable places on the Island. The house is built and finished, in the most substantial and artistic style. Inquire on the premises, [illegible] No. 130 [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. [illegible] story basement and cellar, with all the modern improvements, built by present owner, expressly for his own residence. [illegible] Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—A SMALL cottage, with a workshop and stable, and several lots in garden, [illegible] Apply to [illegible] HUSSEY, No. 33 Broadway, Room No. 18.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, for five months, to a small family, having no young children. Address W., Box No. 2,[illegible] Post-Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

[illegible] PIERS & BACON.

WESTERN LAND AGENCY, LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.—New-York Agency, at the office of CLARK & WILLIAMSON, Bankers, No. 23 William-st. The undersigned have established a branch of their house at New-York, as above, where one of the firm will be found for the purpose of buying, selling and locating western lands. We have on hand a large quantity of lands located by ourselves, in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, a portion being on the line of the proposed railroads, which we will sell or exchange for City property, unimproved, or for other marketable securities. Address, care of CLARK & WILLIAMSON, No. 23 William-st. PIERS & BACON.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, IN THE healthy and growing village of [illegible], N. J., 25 miles from New-York, and half a mile from the Depot of the New-Jersey Railroad, from which place the cars leave six times daily for New-York. The farm contains 45 acres of land, of the first quality, valuable for gardening, grass or grain, (the most of it being in meadow,) including five acres of wood land. The land is well watered by a brook and springs. On the premises are a good dwelling-house and barn, &c. The subscriber, being personally acquainted with the premises, is prepared to give full particulars. Terms easy, $1,000 cash only down; the balance can remain on bond and mortgage. Address, by letter or in person, M. DANIELS, No. 177 Market-st.

A SUPERIOR FARM, OF TWENTY-FIVE acres, at New Rochelle, three-quarters of a mile from the depot; house barn and outbuildings; fruit and shade trees in abundance; fine stream running through it; will exchange for a house and lot in Brooklyn or New-York. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery. The engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in the country. For terms, &c., apply at the Office on the premises.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDING corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam-pipe.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND dry rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 105 Cliff-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—ERIE COUNTY.—SALLY ANN GRAHAM, CURTISS GRAHAM and EMELINE GRAHAM, Plaintiffs, against WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, George W. Graham, Sally Ann Graham, Eliza Milliman and C. C. N. Milliman, her husband, Charles Graham, John M. Graham, Hannah Rogers and Lewis L. Rogers, her husband, Susan Hoffman and John Hoffman, her husband.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 22 William-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service thereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint which was filed with the Clerk of Erie County on the 26th day of November, 1856. Dated Jan. 1, 1857. T. BURWELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 22 William-st., New-York. [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCRETIA VAN PELT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of CHARLES BURKHALTER, No. 58 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of September, 1856. CHARLES BURKHALTER, FREDERICK C. HAVEMEYER, MATTHIAS CLARK, Executors. s9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER DUNNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their residence, No. 72 Christopher-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st of October, 1856. WILLIAM H. DUNNING, HARRIET DUNNING, Executors. o2-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER SHONNARD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of CHARLES CHENEY, No. 201 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1856. JANE SHONNARD, CHARLES SHONNARD, Executors. n20-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. MAXWELL, late of the City of New-York, counselor-at-law, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 195 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March, 1857.—Dated New-York, Sept. 3, 1856. E. P. TREADWELL, MAXWELL WOODHULL, Executors. s4-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of Suffolk County, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NATHAN A. PRATT, late of Sag Harbor, merchant, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of Samuel Thompson, in Sag Harbor, on or before the 1st day of June next, 1857.—Dated Nov. 22, 1856. SAMUEL THOMPSON, SARAH T. PRATT, Administrators. o30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUDE FIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 251 Sixth-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1856. CLARISSA E. FIELD, Administratrix. o16-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. GILLESPIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 Spruce-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1856. JAMES T. GILLESPIE, Administrator. y3-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL BURGESS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at No. 60 John-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated December 26, 1856. JOHN PAINE, Administrator. ja1-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NELSON ROBINSON, late of the City of New-York, broker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 28, 1856. ALANSON ROBINSON, SAMUEL TOWNER, Executors. o30-law6mTh*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF WILLIAM MARLOW.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of WILLIAM MARLOW, lately doing business in Grand-st., in the late city of Williamsburg, (Brooklyn, Eastern District,) to present their claims, duly authenticated, to the undersigned, assignee of said MARLOW, at the store of ARENDRUTH BROTHERS, No. 203 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1856. JOHN ARENDRUTH, Assignee of Wm. Marlow, No. 203 William-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the creditors of B. KIPPORT & CO. that they are required to file their claims, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th inst., with NORTHROP & NORTHRUP, Counselors at Law, at their office, No. 51 William-st., New-York. A payment pro rata to those who file their claims will be made [illegible] GEORGE J. MULLER, Assignee. By NORTHROP & NORTHRUP, Attorneys, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES, Halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. [illegible] MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York. Wholesale at No. 595 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. Willis' Lectures before the Board of Education.

Mr. Richard S. Willis' course of Musical Lectures before the Board of Education is concluded. The final lecture treated of the culture of the speaking voice. The common faults of speech, arising from a wrong use of the vocal mechanism, were analyzed [illegible]. The fault of our American speech, according to Mr. Willis, is its nasality. Yet [illegible] so apparent to many speakers and singers [illegible] the act of talking through the nose, but by speaking in that organ—that peculiar resonance which is peculiar to the French language. The remedy for this defect is, to open the mouth, flatten the tongue, and raise the veil of the palate. The mere consciousness of a nasal quality in our speech will go far towards remedying it. The lecturer urged the importance of a cultivation of the esthetics of the school-room, and argued that the technical training of the speaking voice of the pupil should have its place in our systems of instruction; for nothing more immediately evinces refinement of culture than the tone of the voice and the every-day articulation of language. Many persons have a drawling tone of speech, which is to be deprecated,—there are the insinuating, the religious, the bullying drawl—all bad [illegible]. A drawling tone in the pulpit is altogether too common, and cannot be too strongly censured. To prove agreeable talkers, we need a correct adaptation of the voice to distances. Mr. Willis believed that singing is a remedy for many of our inaccuracies of pronunciation; regarded it as a question whether the tone of voice did not influence the moral condition; and held it to be no trivial accomplishment to be able to speak our own language in pleasing tones and with a clear articulation. And, further, music in school is always an incentive to study.

The lecturer urged that the cultivation of music is an important aid to the acquisition of foreign languages. To acquire another language is more the work of the ear than of the brain, and anything which cultivates a knowledge of the nice distinctions of sound is an aid. The tune of a language is quite as important as the grammar. While in Germany, he made the acquaintance of a distinguished linguist, who was thoroughly versed in the principles of the English language, and congratulated himself that when he should travel in any country where it was spoken he could converse with the people in their native tongue. He then went to London, and though he knew the words and could put them in the right place, he yet had not the tune of the language, and could scarcely make those around him understand a word. We see this principle illustrated in the case of Irish servants, who often ask a question in the tone we use in answering one, so that we are compelled to ask him what he says.

Mr. Willis closed with earnestly recommending upon the attention of the Board of Education the establishment of a system of normal instruction in music, which should send out competent teachers; the demand for which is very large—larger than can be supplied.

At the conclusion of the lecture, Wm. C. Bryant, Esq., made a few remarks in warm commendation of the plan for uniting music with education. He said: For my part, I find that the music transfigures the words, invests them with a sort of supernatural splendor, making them call up deeper emotions and conveying more vivid images. The class of whom I am speaking require for their enjoyment of music a certain simplicity—certain aids which bring it down to their level. And yet, on that level, not only taste, but art and genius, if we are to judge music by the same rules which we apply to the other fine arts, may find an ample field for their exercise. Some of the finest productions of literature are those which are written with the greatest simplicity, and address themselves to the greatest number of minds. I suppose, therefore, that I may conclude what I have to say with an acknowledgement to the lecturer, in behalf of that large class to which I belong, for having so well stated our wants, and so clearly pointed out, in his admirable vindication of Home Music, the means of providing for them.

Mr. Randall read the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Company be and hereby are tendered to Mr. Willis, for his highly eloquent and instructive course of lectures; also to Mr. Bryant, for his address and to Mr. Antomas, Professor Curtis, Mr. Mason, and to the Misses Flint and the young ladies of the Daily Normal School, for the pleasure and instruction they have afforded us during the present course of lectures.

[Advertisement.]

Winter—1856.—We have just manufactured, from our last importations for the season, a very large assortment of our popular Raglans, and other styles of Winter Over and Undercoats, from Esquimaux Beavers, double President do., Chinchilla, &c., &c. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of Raglans from Beaver Cloths, made in perfect imitation of Otter, Seal, and other Furs, confined exclusively to us. Our stock of Boys' Winter Wear is very complete, to which we invite the attention of heads of families.

We have also received our last importations for the season of Winter Furnishing Goods, Underwear, Robes de Chambre, Shirts, Gloves, Shawls, &c., &c.

We offer great inducements to close out this very large stock of elegant Winter Clothing, as we have commenced the manufacture of our Spring Stock.

D. Devlin & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

How to Rise in the World.—Young men should be temperate, active, courteous, prompt, careful, persevering, honorable, honest, respectful, generous, and should thoroughly "Know Themselves."

Phrenology teaches self-knowledge, and with it all the Christian graces, together with the *modus operandi* of rising in the world. Hon. Horace Mann says: "I look upon Phrenology as the guide to Philosophy and the handmaid to Christianity. Whoever disseminates true Phrenology is a public benefactor." Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says: "If a man wishes to know practically what he is made up of; if a man wishes a knowledge of human nature for definite practical purposes, there is no system which will aid him in acquiring that knowledge like the system of Phrenology." Practical instructions, with written descriptions of character, given daily at Fowler and Wells', No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Great Fire in Spruce Street.—The books, papers and money of Messrs. Hewitt and Co. were preserved in one of Herring's patent champion safes at the destruction of their warehouse by fire on Friday night, after being in the ruins about eighteen hours. These celebrated safes can only be had of the subscribers and their agents. S. C. Herring & Co., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

New-Year's Day at Barnum's Museum.—The greatest array of entertainment in America. Hosts of curiosities—Living Serpents, Russian Giant, smallest lady in the world, Living Skeleton, Happy Family. Performances in the Lecture-room nearly every hour of the day and evening, including the famed "Cinderella," farces, dances, songs, music and other delightful entertainments. Glorious day at Barnum's.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.

☞ Dr. Hunter begs to intimate that he has returned from Europe, and will be at home, (No. 828 Broadway,) for consultation in Bronchial and Pulmonary affections, during the usual hours, daily.

New-York, Friday, Dec. 26, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—Two attractive entertainments are to be given at this favorite Theatre to-day. In the afternoon "Captain Kyd" and the grand pantomime of "Planche." In the evening "Orange Girl of Venice." The pantomime of "Planche" and drama of "Ireland As It Is."

[Advertisement.]

New-Year's Calls.—The Dusseldorf Gallery will be open on New-Year's Day and Evening. A more agreeable place to call cannot be found in the City. It will keep one's head clear, besides contributing to the pleasures of the day. Give it a call.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gas works for villages and cities, or large private establishments, on a plan recently perfected, and warranted superior to all others in simplicity, safety and economy. See advertisement in this paper.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—A certain cure for sick headache and disorders of the stomach. Their virtue in such cases is known in all parts of the world. Those afflicted with liver and bowel complaints, and indigestion, cannot use so good a remedy.

[Advertisement.]

Rush! Rush!!—A crowd of customers may be seen at all times during the holidays issuing forth from No. 312 Broadway, each with a few bottles of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, which, as a popular article for the toilet, stands unrivaled.

[Advertisement.]

Father Mathew.—A portrait and biography of this temperance apostle, given in this week's *Life Illustrated*. Price 4 cents. For sale by all newsmen. Wholesale at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Brady's Daguerrean Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, will be found convenient by merchants, clerks and others, who desire to procure Ambrotypes for the Holidays. Corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures.—Several new and beautiful patterns just completed. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Notice.—Evans' Clothing Warehouse, No. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, will be open till 12 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

22—24.

LONG ISLAND.

Naval Affairs.

The frigate *Niagara's* engines are about completed, and Tuesday she was to have been taken out of dock, preparatory to having steam applied to-day, to test the propeller and machinery; but it having been discovered that the flanges of the propeller were too wide by six inches to allow of its being hoisted and lowered with facility, the trial has been necessarily delayed for another week. Men are employed night and day in getting the work in readiness.

The work of refitting the sloop-of-war *Vincennes* is rapidly progressing; she will be sent either to the coast of Africa, or possibly be put into special service and sent to Annapolis for the Naval School.

The officers of the sloop-of-war *Falmouth* have reported for service; she goes to Brazil to relieve the *Germantown*.

The *Wabash* is reported to have been ashore in the bay of Aspinwall, and received some severe pounding, but the extent of damage to her is not known.

The steamer *Mississippi* has been greatly improved by the alterations in her exterior and interior arrangements. Her guards have been raised four feet, and her cabin, which was on deck is put below. She has two vertical tube iron boilers in place of the four copper ones, and she is now said to be capable of performing any service required—that she can go anywhere—in any weather. *It has been suggested* she could not be better employed than in looking after the *numerous vessels hovering* upon our coast in a crippled condition, and unable to reach port from the loss of spars and the disabled state of their crews. Several of this class have already been reported, one of which, the brig *Whitehall*, having once been in tow of a steamer, but parted from her by a gale, and has been since spoken with her spars gone, and the crew frostbitten. There can be no more important or acceptable service rendered to commerce, or to the cause of suffering humanity than the relief of these distressed vessels. Within the last week as many as half a dozen crews have been rescued off sinking vessels by others accidentally falling in with them; how many have gone down for the want of timely aid it is impossible to say.

The *Arctic* is the only vessel now at the Navy Yard relied on for sudden calls, such as heading off filibusters, and catching slavers, and yet she is totally unfit for such service. It is doubtful if steam enough could be got upon her to stem a northwest blow in December; and to expect her to be of any service in heading off a fleet steamer, or even a fast-sailing schooner, is simply absurd.

Steamer *Fulton* is repairing her boilers, which have become the worse for wear.

The United States Naval Lyceum will dispatch a mail from New-York for the United States Naval squadron in the Mediterranean. All letters and papers sent to the Lyceum Rooms, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, will be forwarded. The ships on the above station are frigate *Congress*, razee *Constellation*, and steam frigate *Susquehanna*. The mail will close on the 5th of January next.

Preparing for New-Year's.

A young man, named Henry Sparrow, was brought before Justice Smith, in Brooklyn, yesterday morning, by officer Parr, of the Second District Police, charged with stealing a carcass of mutton from a store at the corner of Fulton and Market streets. He was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for 60 days.

Two boys arrested by the same officer for stealing four pair of boots from store No. 37 James-street, were sent to the House of Refuge.

Dangerous Experiment.

A boy named Charles Hertzeller yesterday morning fell from the third story of a house on South, near Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, to the pavement, a distance of 25 feet. He got up and walked off as though nothing had happened. A clothes line broke his fall.

New-Year's Gift.

The formal presentation of a house to Mayor Hall, and a service of silver plate to John E. Carpenter, Esq., took place at the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, last night.

Boiler Explosion.

A boiler in the Lime Yard of Thomas Bell, at the foot of Amity-street, Brooklyn, exploded yesterday afternoon, blowing out the side of the building in which it was located; but fortunately no person was injured.

Cool.

A lady had a portemonnaie stolen from her pocket Tuesday evening, while looking into a shop window on Fulton-street, Brooklyn. The thief was a woman.

Accident.

Mrs. L. Huntington, of Adelphi-street, Brooklyn, had one of her legs broken yesterdan, by falling upon the sidewalk in Fulton-street.

☞ A boy named Charles Graham amused himself Tuesday evening by upsetting ash barrels on Fulton-street, Brooklyn. He was arrested by Officer Hyde of the First District Police, and after a good sleep in the cells was yesterday morning brought before Justice Daniel K. Smith and fined $5, which a friend paid for him, and he went on his way rejoicing.

☞ There were two fires in Brooklyn yesterday morning—one in the rear of Atlantic, near Willow-street, in a building owned by Walter Kelsey, and the other in the grocery store of James McCue, No. 79 Tillary-street, neither of which resulted in much damage.

☞ The body of an infant, only a few weeks old, was found yesterday morning, in the Flushing-avenue sewer, near the Navy-Yard wall, Brooklyn, by the Fourth District Police. The Coroner was summoned, but no owner was found for it.

☞ There is not an omnibus, or any other public accommodation for travelers, on Atlantic-street, Brooklyn. Here is a fine opening for some enterprising man.

☞ A wealthy citizen of Brooklyn, on Christmas Day, distributed $25,000 among his nephews and nieces.

[Advertisement.]

There was a very pleasant gathering at the house of Mr. J. B. Steele on Monday evening, Dec. 29, when a handsome silver pitcher was presented, by the young men of the house of Henry Smith & Townsend, to Mr. B. A. McDonald, who retires to-day, after thirteen years' connection with the firm. The plate, inscribed appropriately, was presented with an address on the part of the givers, by Mr. Steele. Mr. McDonald responded happily, after which all parties sat down to a sumptuous supper. Mr. McDonald has made an arrangement with the well-known house of Swords & Morris, piano-forte manufacturers. From his extensive acquaintance throughout the South and West, we predict for him every success.

NEW-JERSEY.

City Prison Report.

During December, 1856, there were 87 commitments to the Jersey City Prison, for offences, as follows:

Drunkenness	56	Burglary	3
Assaults	10	Stealing	3
Violating city ordinances	3	Insanity	1
Vagrancy	4	Keeping disor'ly house	1
Disorderly conduct	3	Fighting	2
Malicious mischief	3	Suspicion of theft	1
Total			87

Their places of nativity are as follows: Ireland, 55; Germany, 8; England, 12; United States, 11; Colored, 1. Total, 87.

The New Ferry-House.—The new ferry-house on the New-York side of the Jersey City ferry is now completed, and yesterday the last remaining vestiges of the old buildings were removed. A portion of this building was erected three years ago, and the remainder of it has been built during the past season. The structure has a front 160 feet in extent, and extends towards the river 180 feet. It is entirely covered by a substantial roof. It is tasteful in style, and very convenient in plan. In the centre of the front there are two passage-ways for foot passengers, so arranged that the ferry masters can receive [illegible] of the throng of people usually passing in. There is a large passenger room for the accommodation of those who wait for boats. It is lighted by two skylight windows. There are two large passage-ways for teams, so arranged that teams can drive in and relieve the street from blockage while waiting for the boats. An office for the sale of tickets to Philadelphia by the New-Jersey Railroad, and another office for the sale of tickets to way stations on the New-Jersey Railroad, and for the branch roads, is also provided in the front of the building, and ample accommodations have been furnished for baggage or freight. Between the front of the building and West-street is a space, 75 by 180 feet in extent, for teams, which greatly relieves the street. The cost of the building is about $50,000. Its architect and builder is Mr. Job Male, of Jersey City, who has done himself much credit in the plan of the building and manner of construction. He has, meantime, partially erected the great dépôt of the same Company on the New-Jersey side of the Hudson, and will now push that forward to completion.

MARRIED.

Smith—Maxwell.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 30, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Higbee, [illegible] Smith, Jr., to Louisa, daughter of J. T. B. Maxwell, Esq., all of this City.

Coster—Hall.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, by Rev. [illegible] Hough, of Philadelphia, Benjamin Coster, of Baltimore, to Caroline R. Hall, of New-York.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Houghton—Seymour.—At Piermont, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, by Rev. J. West, of Brooklyn, Mr. E. R. Houghton to Miss Louisa, daughter of the late Hon. H. G. Seymour, of the above place.

Olney—Dayton.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 30, by Rev. Hugh N. Wilson, D. D., Chas. C. Olney to Carrie, daughter of T. S. Dayton, Esq., both of Jersey City.

Lane—Keeler.—In North Stamford, Conn., on Thursday evening, Dec. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John Smith, James H. Lane, of New-York, to [illegible] Keeler, of the former place.

☞ Stamford, Conn., papers please copy.

Kinney—Judd.—At Rock Island, Ill., on Thursday evening, Dec. 25, by Rev. S. T. Wilson, John H. Kinney to Minta, daughter of F. H. Judd, M. D., all of that city.

DIED.

Franklin.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 31, Ann Franklin, relict of Abraham Franklin, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and of her son-in-law, P. W. Engs, are invited to attend her funeral, from the house of the latter, No. 76 West 14th-st., on Friday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.; thence to Greenwood.

Stewart.—In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, Catharine, wife of J. W. Stewart, M. D., aged 70 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

☞ Poughkeepsie and Hudson papers please copy.

Lynch.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday night, Dec. 30, at No. 73 President-st., Mary, the beloved wife of Patrick Lynch, editor of the *Irish American*, formerly of Limerick, Ireland, aged 40 years and 6 months.

Her remains will be removed from her late residence, on Friday, Jan. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., for interment at Calvary Cemetery.

Thursby.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 31, Gilbert Irvine, son of Samuel J. and Susan G. Thursby, aged 18 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of his grandmother, corner of Bushwick-av. and Bremen-st., Brooklyn, E. D., without further notice.

Smith.—*In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 31*, after a short illness, Lemuel, son of Lemuel and Josephine C. Smith, aged 13 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral on Friday, the 2d inst., at 12 M., from the father's residence, No. 139 East 13th-st., without further invitation.

Smith.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, of inflammation of the brain, Sandford S., youngest child of Charlotte E. and E. Delafield Smith, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place at the residence of the parents, No. 55 East 24th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., on Friday, Jan. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Romaine.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 30, Miss Hilah Romaine, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Margaret Haight, No. 202 Allen-st., on Friday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Seymour.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 30, Mr. Charles H. Seymour, of the firm of Chas. H. Seymour & Co., of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, Jan. 2, from his late residence.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Dec. 31.

$4,000	Virginia 6s......c	95	2100	Reading Railroad	87¾
5,000	do........b15	93⅞	300	do.........	87⅝
5,000	do........s3	93⅜	300	do.........b30	88
6,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75..s3	78	100	do.........s30	87⅞
2,000	Erie R. 2d m. bs.	97	100	do.........s30	87⅜
1,000	Erie R. R. Bs. '75	94	100	do.........b4	87⅝
1,000	Hd. Riv. R. 1st m.	98	150	do.........s10	87⅝
1,000	Har. Rd. 2d Mtg.	75	87	Gal. & Chic. R....c	119
6,000	Ill. Cen. Rd. Bds.	97⅞	12	do.........c	118⅞
1,000	Tol. Wabash & Wes. R. R. 2d m. bds..	51½	100	Mich. Cen. RR.b60	94¼
5	Corn Ex'ge Bank..	109	50	do.........	93½
43	B'k State of N. Y..	104	30	do.........	93
200	Canton Co......b60	23½	100	Mich. S.&N.Ia. RR.	88
26	Del. & H. C. Co...	118	300	do.........c	87⅞
50	La. C. & M. Rd.b30	75½	20	do.........b3	88
50	N.Y. Cen. Railroad	93⅞	100	do.........b30	88⅞
50	do........b3	93⅞	100	do.........b60	89¼
200	do........b60	94½	10	Pan. RR.........c	97½
140	do........c	93⅞	25	Illinois Cen. R. R..	122⅞
50	do........b30	94	100	do.........	122⅝
100	Erie Railroad......	63	50	do.........b30	123¼
450	do.........	62⅞	125	do.........	122⅞
1300	do........b60	62⅞	50	do.........b3	123
250	do........s60	63	50	do.........c	123
100	do........b3	62⅞	100	do.........b30	123⅜
100	do........b5	62⅞	13	do.........	123⅛
100	do........s3	63	100	Clev. & Pitts. R. R..	58⅛
225	do........s3	62⅞	400	do.........	58
400	do........s30	62⅞	750	Clev. & Tol. R. R..c	75
550	do........c	63	100	do.........b5	75⅛
100	do........s10	62⅞	30	do.........s3	75⅛
100	do........b3	62⅞	300	do.........b60	75⅜
100	do........b30	62⅞	100	do.........s60	75⅛
			100	Cum. Coal. Co....	17

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Miss. St. 6s ..b10	89	172	Erie Railroad......	63
1,000	Ill. Cent. R. bs...	97⅛	100	do.........b4	62⅞
4,000	do.........	97⅞	200	do.........	62⅞
1,000	Harlem R. 2d m.	75	450	do.........b10	62⅞
1400	Reading RR........	87⅛	150	do.........b10	62⅞
900	do........s30	87⅛	25	N. Y. Cent. RR....	93⅞
20	Park Bank.........	102½	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.b60	59
100	Clev. & Tol. RR.s30	74⅝			

Wednesday, Dec. 31—P. M.

The *Fulton* arrived to-day, with dates from Havre to the 17th, and Southampton to the morning of the 18th inst. Her accounts are four days later than those previously received by the *Europa*. The safety of the *Hermann* is among the most gratifying items of the *Fulton's* news. The financial advices from London are of a cheering nature. Capital, though in good request, was readily available, on first-class securities, at former rates. Consols were in demand and left off at 93⅞@93⅛ ex dividend, with, however, a little weakness in the market. Foreign securities were moderately dealt in at essentially unchanged prices. From Liverpool we have reports of a vigorous business in Cotton at firmer, though not higher quotations, with increased depression in Breadstuffs—Western Canal Flour having fallen off 6d. ℘ barrel; Wheat generally 2d. ℘ bushel; and Indian Corn 3d. ℘ quarter, since the sailing of the *Europa*, without inducing a better inquiry. American Provisions were quiet, but firm. From Paris the news is of continued stringency in money matters, with a further decline of a half cent in prices of French Three ℘ Cents., which closed, on the 16th inst., at 66f. for money, and 66f. 80c. for the end of the month. The London *Times* of the 17th inst. says:

"A fall of more than 2 ℘ cent. has thus been witnessed since the early part of the month. Neither the tone of the financial letters nor the position of the Bank of France is such as to offer any explanation of it. The issue of fresh obligations amounting to between £3,000,000 and £3,000,000 by the Strasburg and Western of France Railways, which are to be paid in full within three months, may probably have had some influence in causing the movement, and there are reports of the Government being likely to want money. The dispute between Prussia and Switzerland likewise seems to be viewed with a little uneasiness."

A few days' later intelligence from India and China reached London on the 16th inst. Manufactured Goods had been freely purchased at Calcutta at full prices. At Shanghae, the rate of exchange on London had fallen to 7s. 6d.@7s. 7d. The *Fulton* brings $230,000 in foreign coin, probably doubloons, for the West Indies.

The year goes out on a firm Stock Market. The fluctuations of the year have been unusually numerous, growing out of political as well as financial causes, and in some instances violent. For the past three business days and including the transactions to-day, there has been a remarkable steadiness, and on part of the list stiffness, in the dealings, directly against the current of the Money Market, which to Street borrowers was by common consent reported stringent up to 2 o'clock to-day. At the termination of bank hours, temporary loans appeared to come a little easier, and there is some confidence felt that a few days in the year will soon regulate and redistribute the means now locked up for dividend payments. We annex the prices of half-a-dozen leading Stocks on the Bond and Share list for the past three years as an index to the

COURSE OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Dec. 31, 1856.	Highest during year.	Dec. 31, 1855.	Dec. 30, 1854.
United States 6s, '67.	118	116 and int.	116	118
Virginias	93	99	96⅝	97
Illinois Centrals	97⅞	97⅞	81⅞	66½
Erie Stock	63	65	53⅝	29½
New-York Central	93⅞	95	91	83
Reading	87⅞	93	92	73

Mr. John H. Gourlie has been made President of the Stock Exchange for the year 1857.

We are advised that the following dividend payments will be made on the 2d of January. In the list of the payments at the Banks of America and Republic several concerns are included which usually provide means at these Banks, but whose remittances for this half year have not yet been received, though looked for by Friday.

BY ASSISTANT TREASURER OF U. S.—NO. 30 WALL-STREET.

On Public Debt of United States registered at New-York.

BY OHIO TRUST COMPANY—NO. 25 WILLIAM-STREET.

Principal of Ohio Loan '56.	Iron Railroad Bonds.
On Public Debt of Ohio.	Little Miami.
City of Wheeling.	Cleveland & Pittsburg.
Town of Elyria, Ohio.	Hillsboro' & Cincinnati.
Dayton City.	Indianapolis & Cincinnati.
Cincinnati Gas Co.	Belmont County, Ohio.
Salem Township, Ohio.	Jackson County, Ohio.
Rumley Township, Ohio.	Cross Creek Township, Ohio.
Orange Township, Ohio.	Monroe Township, Ohio.
Xenia Township, Ohio.	German Township, Ohio.
Newark Township, Ohio.	Silver Creek Township, O.
Coshocton County, Ohio.	Tuscarawas County, Ohio.
Town of Layfayette, Ohio.	Sandusky & Newark R. R.
Town of Franklin, Ohio.	

BY MERCHANTS' BANK.

On State Debt Tennessee.	State Debt of Alabama.

BANK OF COMMERCE.

On State Debt Missouri.

BY WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NO. 54 WALL-STREET.

Indiana Bank Fives.	Stark County, Ohio.
City of Chillicothe.	Fort Wayne Railroad.
City of Marietta.	Pittsburg City to Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.
Town of Harmar.	Allen County, Ohio.
Ross County, Ohio.	Van Wert County, Ohio.
Athens County, Ohio.	Crawford County, Ohio.
Washington County, Ohio.	Marietta Railroad.
Ohio and Pennsylvania RR.	Bellefontaine and Indiana.
City Allegany to this road.	Peru and Indianapolis.
Richland County, Ohio.	Dayton and Michigan.
City of Chicago.	Franklin County, Ohio.
City of Covington.	Green County, Ohio.
Cleveland & Columbus Div.	

BY WELLS, FARGO & CO., NO. 82 BROADWAY.

State Interest California.

BY ATWOOD & CO., NO. 8 WALL-STREET.

On Bonds of La Crosse Railroad.
On Bonds of Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad.

BY BANK OF AMERICA.

Kentucky State Interest.	Bourbon County, Ky.
Cincinnati City.	Mason County, Ky.
Covington.	Fayette County, Ky.
Jeffersonville.	Boyle County, Ky.
Louisville to Frankfort R.R.	Madison County, Ala.
Maysville.	Knox County, Tenn.
Easton and Hamilton R. R.	Louisville & Frankfort R. R.
Lexington and Danville R.R.	Virginia & Tennessee R. R.
Winchester & Potomac R.R.	

BY BANK OF REPUBLIC.

State Interest Virginia.	Alexandria.
North Carolina.	Fredericksburg.
Georgia.	East Tenn. and Vir. R. R.
St. Louis City.	Orange & Alexandria R. R.
Chattanooga R. R.	Manassas Gap R. R.
Alabama & Tennessee R. R.	City of Memphis N. Y. Bds.
City of Norfolk.	

BY MANHATTAN COMPANY.

New-York and Erie 7 ℘ cents. of 1862.

BY PHENIX BANK.

County of St. Louis $600,000 principal.
County of St. Louis coupons.
Phenix Bank Dividend, 4 ℘ cent.

BY NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., 23 PINE-ST.

Three ℘ cent. dividend on preferred stock, payable Jan. 5.

Three and ½ ℘ cent. interest on bonds of 1872, payable Jan. 2.

We understand that Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. bought for their friends in England, to-day, one million of the new Ohio Loan of 1886 from Messrs. H. A. Johnson & Co., the original takers. As Mr. Peabody is in the City, it has been intimated that his house in London participate in the purchase. The expectation of some such arrangement appears to have had an influence on Exchange for the packet of this week, as the whole amount will be drawn for at once.

In the notice of the change in the Banking House of Messrs. William Hoge & Co., yesterday, we should have added that the same firm is continued here by the Messrs. Hoge and Mr. Williamson, of Liverpool, and that the new firm at Liverpool will be Hoge & Williamson. The advertisements of all the parties appear on another page of this paper.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL ROAD—DEBT AND STOCK.

	1856. Sept. 30.	1855. Sept. 30.
Funded Debt	$14,763,697	$14,462,743
Less in Sinking Fund	470,000	312,900
Outstanding	$14,293,697	$14,149,843
Capital paid in	24,136,860	24,154,860
Total Debt and Stock	$38,430,557	$38,304,703

These are the official figures of the reports of the Company, affirmed by the executive officers and returned to the State Engineer's Department. They admit of no question. It is also affirmed to the Department that the Company had no floating debt outstanding at the close of either year, and there was certainly no part of the funded interest deferred. The management further state the income to the

Stock for 1856 at 10.69 ℘ cent., or	$2,566,731
And the surplus income of previous years	588,157
Together	$3,154,878
Of which paid in Dividends in 1856	1,919,564

And upon this statement, in its eagerness to depreciate this leading and productive estate, the New-York *Herald* asserts that the Road earned but *five and a half*, while dividing 8 ℘ cent. to the Stock. Now if this were so, the fact would be susceptible of easy proof without magnifying or mystifying either real or imaginary figures. The management added $1,262,459 to the Equipment, Station property and Structure of the Road, the whole of which they might have funded or capitalized within the year, as adding millions per annum to the permanent capacity of the work for freight traffic. But the *Herald* counts this as part of the ordinary operating expenses of the year, claiming that only $1,304,262 was left to divide upon. Yet we find that the sum of $1,919,564 *was* divided, *and in cash*, and only $125,855, or less than *one-tenth* of the actual permanent improvement put upon the property, added to the Capital and Debt Account, all told! The last of the half yearly dividends was paid out on the 20th of August. On the 30th of September the Company had $833,790 cash balance in Bank.

PROGRESS OF AMERICAN RAILROADS.

Years.	Miles.	Years.	Miles.
1828	3	1843	4,174
1829	28	1844	4,311
1830	41	1845	4,511
1831	54	1846	4,870
1832	131	1847	5,336
1833	570	1848	5,682
1834	762	1849	6,350
1835	918	1850	7,365
1836	1,102	1851	9,090
1837	1,412	1852	11,631
1838	1,843	1853	13,379
1839	1,990	1854	16,088
1840	2,167	1855	18,764
1841	2,319	1856	21,069
1842	3,377	1857	24,476

Miles built 1st five years—1828-32	131
Miles built 2d five years—1833-37	1,281
Miles built 3d five years—1838-42	2,465
Miles built 4th five years—1843-47	1,459
Miles built 5th five years—1848-52	6,295
Miles built 6th five years—1853-57	12,845

The above is from an advance proof-sheet from the office of the *Railway Guide*. The figure of December, 1856, has been revised from 23,242 miles to the actual roadway then opened to traffic, 21,069 miles, and the exact figure of the present roadway opened stated at 24,476, by adding the ascertained increase of 3,007 miles opened within the year 1856. In a note which we have from the compiler he says:

"I inclose you a copy of the *summary page* of our forthcoming annual supplement. It differs somewhat from the first proof, consequent on further inquiries. I believe it to be approximately correct. The reason of the difference you noted in its relation to former estimates of the *Guide* (that of last year particularly) is simply greater care in compilation, and the non-repetition of the same road under different names and in different States. The details which are contained in the supplement guarantee the present estimate."

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT-TREASURER, UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK.

Receipts and Disbursements.

Dec. 1, 1856, by Balance		$8,342,989 79
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs	$2,446,895 79	
On account of Patent Fees	6,318 20	
On account of P. O. Dep't.	41,509 61	
On account of Transfers	210,000 00	
On account of Miscellan's.	10,214 72—	2,714,878 32
		$11,057,861 09
Payments.		
Treasury Drafts	$3,746,688 27	
Post-Office Drafts	236,234 82—	3,982,923 09
Dec. 31, 1856, Balance		$7,074,937 93
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$1,580,035 42	
By Receipts during the Month	1,951,862 97—	3,531,898 39
To Payments		1,742,526 14
Balance		$1,789,372 25
By Balance, Cr., Interest Accounts	{224,094 04} {532,350 06}	776,444 10
To Payments		82,875 00
Balance		$693,569 10
By receipts for Customs in Dec., 1856.		$2,446,895 79
By receipts for Customs in Dec., 1855.		$2,989,456 74
Decrease, December, 1856		$542,561 04

By Mint Cert., Coin, Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$1,[illegible] 00
By Coin received during the Month	$300,000 00	
By Fine Bars, during the Month	2,202,[illegible]—	2,502,343 96
Balance		$3,760,440 95
To Payments in Coin	$245,600 23	
To Payments in Fine Bars	1,718,425 69—	1,964,025 82
Balance		$1,796,415 13
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$9,557,879 20	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office	625,448 33—	$10,183,327 03
By Fine Bars, in Assay Office	870,966 83	
By Unparted Bullion, in Assay Office	528,541 01	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	20,738 84—	1,420,247 74
Total		$11,603,575 35

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York for the month ending Dec. 31, 1856:

Deposits of Gold		$2,190,000 00
Foreign Coins	$7,500	
Foreign Bullion	10,500	
United States Bullion	2,172,000	
Deposits and purchases of Silver		182,000 00
Foreign Coins	$88,000	
Foreign Bullion	66,000	
U. S. Bullion (contained in Gold)	16,000	
U. S. Bullion, old coins	11,013	
U. S. Bullion, Lake Superior	987	
Total deposits payable in bars	$2,072,000	
Total deposits payable in coins	300,000—	$2,372,000 00
Gold bars stamped		$2,336,513 20
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Phila., for Coinage		117,547 00

Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, Dec. 31, 1856.—Total receipts, $160,960 63; total payments, $197,631 20; total balance, $11,603,575 35.

Failures in the Country.

From the Independent.

The following is our weekly report of failures, assignments, &c.:

John L. Priest & Co., Boston, Mass.; suspended.
Sandford & Howland, New-Bedford, Mass.; suspended. Liabilities, about $150,000.
Levi I. Lewis, Providence, R. I., assigned to John F. Dyer.
John D. Burgess, Providence, R. I., assigned to W. W. Bishop.
T. & P. Kennedy, Southington, Conn., suspended and assigned.
D. L. Wing, Albany, N. Y.; suspended.
Wilcox & Deland, Utica; suspended.
C. Rosemberry & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; suspended, and ask an extension.
James W. Moore, Norristown, Pa.; assigned.
J. Woodson Smith, Richmond, Va.; suspended.
Robert Batley, Rome, Ga.; failed.
E. M. Botsford, Poland, Ohio; suspended and assigned.
Benjamin Cope, Marion, Ohio; assigned to James H. Godman.
Richard Stock, Clarkson, Ohio; suspended and assigned.
C. I. Carter, Carpentersville, Ind.; suspended and left the place.
William E. Casto, Terre Haute, Ind.; failed.
W. H. Green & Co., Connersville, Ind.; failed and assigned.
I. D. Worden & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; stock attached.
Bancroft & Bowling, Dowagiac, Mich.; assigned.
D. C. & A. E. Fenn, Chelsea, Mich.; assigned.
Cook, Hall & Co., Milwaukee, and S. C. Hall & Co., Whitewater, Wis.; suspended.
I. B. Woodruff, Sauk City, Wis.; suspended and sold out.
Norton & Nairn, Burlington, Wis.; failed and assigned.
John Buckley, Burlington, Iowa; assigned.
Groenendyke & Smith, Burlington, Iowa; assigned.
Ryckman & Phipps, Muscatine, Iowa; sold out and suspended.
G. W. Fulliam, Muscatine, Iowa; suspended.

Philadelphia Cattle Market, Dec. 31, 1856.

The various drove-yards were well attended yesterday and to-day, but most all kinds of stock was rather scarce. Sheep advanced a shade in price, a number having been sold at $5 each.

Beef Cattle—The entire offerings of beeves only amounted to 980 head, and were readily sold at prices ranging from $9 25 to $10@$10 50 ℘ 100 lbs. The average rate was about $9 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

Sheep—This kind of stock was not so plenty as at the previous week's sales. The number in market being only 4,500 head, all of which were sold briskly at from $3 75@$4 50 and $5 ℘ head. Lambs are worth from $2@$4 each.

Hogs—The entire sales of Swine amounted to 2,200 head, at from $7 50@$8 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

Cows and Calves—This kind of stock is scarce, and 120 head, all in market, were sold readily at from $25@$45 and $65 ℘ head.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 6,000 bales. Prices without change. Sugar quiet. Sales at 9½c. Breadstuffs very dull. Pork quiet. Lard, in bbls. 11½c. Exchange on London, 7½ ℘ cent. The weather has been very wet.

Charleston, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 15,000 bales at an advance of ¼c.@½c. Good Middling, 13½c.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Wednesday*.—*First Board.*—$50 Pennsylvania 5s, 83; 150 82 do., 83, 84¼; $5,000 City 6s, C. & P., new, 94; $2,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 89½; $2,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 2d mort., 63; 10 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 11¼; 60 Lehigh Scrip, 57½; 83 do., 57; 1 Pennsylvania Railroad, 47½; 10 do., 46⅞; 200 New-Creek, ¾; 200 Long Island Railroad, 13¼; 50 Union Canal, 10¼; 100 Reading Railroad, 43⅞; 50 Morris Canal, 15¼; 100 Catawissa Railroad, 13¼; 40 Union Canal Preferred, 13⅞; 100 Mechanics' Bank, 29; 1 Philadelphia Bank, 136½; 8 Bank of Pennsylvania, 112.

Between Boards.—$1,212 19 Pennsylvania 5s, 84; 10 Pennsylvania Railroad, 47⅞.

Second Board.—$3,000 Allegheny County 6s, 68; $500 City Railroad 6s, 90½; $600 City 6s, new, 94; 4 Pennsylvania Railroad, 47⅞; 13 do., 48; 400 Long Island Railroad, 13¼; 158 Reading Railroad, 43⅞; 20 Lehigh Scrip, 56⅞; 28 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 65¼; 29 Philadelphia Bank, 136.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 115½; Philadelphia 6s, 90@90½; Philadelphia 6s, new, 94@94½; Pennsylvania 5s, 84@84½; Reading Railroad, 43⅞@43⅞; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 83; Reading Railroad Mort. 6s, '60, 89½; Penn. Railroad, 47⅞@48; Morris Canal, 15⅛@15⅝; Schuylkill Navigation, 6s, '82, 68@68½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 17@18; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 28@28¼; Williamsport and Elmira R. R., 19@20; Williamsport and Elmira R. R. 7s, 1st mort., 74@74½; Williamsport and Elmira R. R. 2d mort., 62½@63½; Long Island, 13⅛@13⅜; Vicksburg, 5⅛@5⅜; Girard Bank, 11⅛@11⅜; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1½; Union Canal, 10¼@10⅜; New-Creek, ¾@1; Catawissa Railroad, 13⅛@13⅜.

Vessels Arrived at the Port of New-York During the Year 1856.

We are again indebted to Mr. James Thorne, boarding officer at the U. S. Revenue Barge Office, for the following table, showing the number of vessels from foreign ports (together with their passengers) during the past year, and the number of passengers arrived at this port from California during the same period:

Nation.	Steamers.	[illegible]	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Sloops.	Galliots.	Total.
American	155	2	683	645	787	422	1	..	2708
British	48	..	19	91	325	296	..	..	779
French	8	..	2	9	13	..	..	..	32
Bremen	..	..	32	46	4	..	..	..	82
Hamburg	7	..	26	24	..	3	..	..	60
Swedish	..	..	1	7	9	..	..	..	17
Norwegian	..	..	1	11	7	..	..	..	19
Italian	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	6
Danish	..	..	..	..	15	2	..	..	17
Dutch	..	..	..	8	9	4	..	..	21
Belgian	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Prussian	..	..	5	8	10	..	..	..	23
Neapolitan	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Sardinian	..	..	..	3	7	..	..	..	10
Mexican	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Portuguese	..	..	..	3	14	6	..	..	23
Oldenburg	..	..	..	12	1	2	..	1	16
Spanish	1	..	1	2	5	1	..	..	10
Hanoverian	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	7
Brazilian	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6
Chilian	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Mecklenberg	..	..	..	9	6	..	..	..	15
Venezuelian	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	6
Sicilian	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	9
Total	221	2	770	898	1298	679	1	1	3869

Making a total of 3,869 vessels, bringing 159,284 passengers. There have arrived during the same period, from California, 11,925 passengers.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Fulton, from Havre—John B. Stephenson, bearer of dispatches from France, Theodore Spencer and lady, J. D. Hicks, Dr. Cooley, Leon Gillet, D. S. Covert, G. W. Thorp, Louis Plett and lady, Miss Maria Barim, John Grant and lady, Mme. Lethis, Mlle. Lethis, Capt. E. Fiske and lady, Alfred and Edmund Morel, Mlle. M. Lambelot, Mme. John Covert, Mme. Leriot, C. F. Wetmore, lady, child and servant, Geo. S. Weyle and lady, H. Harbeck, Chas. Marhange, Heman Mohring, F. A. Kilehen, Carl Winkelman, John G. Klimm, Samuel Ward, C. Papiers, Mlle. Emma Foward, Mme. G. Feder and 2 children, Mme. J. Borth, Mme. C. Salomon, F. Hanseman, F. Allicot, J. Lasl, P. Kunsel and lady, M. Kunsel and daughter, Mme. C. Loesenthal and 2 children, C. Zerrahnt and lady, C. Rieler, G. W. Hopkins, P. Bartls, lady and 2 children, C. Gentzel, L. Rosenstein, C. Dubois, Charles Duncanne, V. Giraud, C. Liebler, F. Newman, G. Ereel, A. Huber, P. Real, L. G. Collmann, Clement Collinean, Jean and Alexander Webber, John Howard, E. Walker, J. M. Powler, W. H. Robertson, Mlle C. L. Robertson, T. J. M. Robertson and lady, G. Keliner, C. Kagelin, M. Bullwinkle, H. Portner, H. Scheiter and lady, G. Mather, James Barnes and lady, O. Selle, H. Schoverling, J. C. Mathews, H. Gizen, I. H. Witte, L. Valeton, B. Imhausen, S. Dourhelm, D. Neuftert, T. Schmidt, A. Torryneki, A. Noel, Mlle. Rose Gizeen, Mlle. Julie Salim, H. Cordel, Mme. Heinhalt, Misses and Mlle. Heirhalt, M. Gerenbardt, H. Waldenger, Daniel Trempy, L. Hunglemayer, L. Hanoeck, lady and child, I. Beaumond, H. Le Mayer, W. Schillinberg, [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31.

[illegible]

In ship *New-Orleans*, [illegible] lady and child, [illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 30	Sun sets	4 43	Moon sets	10 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	[illegible]	Gov. Island	[illegible]	Hell Gate	1 45

Cleared.

Ships C. Cooper, Lamb, Antwerp, Laytin & Hurlbut; A. Eldredge, Coleman, San Francisco, [illegible]; Albion, Williams, Liverpool, [illegible]; Queen, Young, Liverpool, [illegible]; [illegible], Washington, New-Orleans, [illegible].

Barks [illegible], Ledyard, Hallock, [illegible]; Howard, [illegible]; Gosling, G. B. Smith, [illegible]; Augustine, Sands, Stevens, Savannah, [illegible] & Co.

Brigs H. Mathews, Cheney, Barcelona, [illegible] man & Co.; [illegible], Amesbury, Cornelius, [illegible] can & Co.; [illegible], Dinwiddie; [illegible], Pitts, Para, Corning, [illegible]; [illegible], Abrahe & Co.; [illegible] & Porterfield; [illegible] man & Co.

Schooners W. H. Bowen, [illegible]; J. De Forest, Brewster, Wilmington, [illegible]; Yorktown, Weston, City Point, [illegible]; Cloud, Foster, Salem, [illegible]; Snow, New-Orleans, [illegible]; Alexandria, [illegible]; Portland, [illegible].

Sloops [illegible], New-Haven, [illegible].

Propeller M. W. [illegible], Bridge; Caledonia, Layfield, Baltimore, [illegible].

Arrived.

Steamship Fulton, Wotton, Havre Dec. 17, at 2 P. M., via Southampton, Eng., 18th, at 11 A. M., with mdse. and 180 passengers to Mortimer Livingston. [illegible], bark rigged, with two smoke stacks, [illegible].

Ship E. Robinson, Robinson, Liverpool, [illegible] mdse. and 88 passengers to [illegible]. [illegible] a signal of distress on it. [illegible] *of Georges since Dec. 24.*

Ship Nile, (of Richmond, Me.,) Pratt, Shields Nov. 1, with coal to master. [illegible] was lumber loaded. [illegible] boat, painted black outside and white inside. [illegible] experienced heavy N. W. gales.

Ship Vision, (of Farmingdale, Me.,) Lawrence, Havre Nov. 12, with mdse. and 209 passengers to C. C. Duncan & Co. Has experienced heavy N. W. gales on the passage, and has lost two mainsails, one of which was double reefed, the other furled. Has been 10 ds. on the coast; made the Southern passage. [illegible] saw a brig with loss of foremast and bowsprit, had mainsail set, (no doubt the Whitehall,) a brig bearing down to her at the time.

Ship India, Young, Messina 60 ds., and Gibraltar [illegible], with fruit to Howes & Co. Has experienced heavy weather, sprung mainmast, lost sails, [illegible]. Dec. 23, experienced a hurricane from N. W. 24th and 25th, saw six vessels disabled; [illegible] for assistance—blowing a gale all the time. [illegible] more moderate, fell in with schr. [illegible] New-Bedford, leaking badly, and [illegible] off the crew and set fire to her. [illegible] phia for New-Bedford.

Ship New-Orleans, Rich, New-Orleans, Dec. [illegible], with mdse. to Stanton & Thompson. Experienced heavy weather for the last 14 days.

Ship Mary Glover, (of Boston,) Chase, Callao Sept. [illegible], and Hampton Roads 3 ds., with guano to [illegible]. Since leaving Hampton Roads has experienced heavy weather, split sails, stove bulwarks, [illegible].

Ship Flora Temple, (of Baltimore,) [illegible], 10 ds., in ballast, to order. [illegible] spoke schr. Bradford, of Dennis, from Philadelphia for Boston, 9 days out; had experienced heavy N. W. gales [illegible].

Ship Camden, Bolles, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Greenfield, (of Southport,) [illegible] Aug. 25; passed Java head Sept. 10; Cape of Good Hope Nov. 3; crossed the Equator Nov. 24, [illegible]. Crossed the Equator [illegible], rudder post, lost bulwarks, &c. [illegible]

Bark Swan, (of Baltimore,) [illegible] 14, with coffee to Bradshaw, Jordan & Co. [illegible] with barks Marion, Homeward, for New-Orleans; White Cloud, Summers, for New-York. Experienced very heavy weather on the coast; [illegible].

Bark Sallde, (Swed.,) [illegible], with salt to order. Has experienced heavy weather.

Bark Warren, Babbidge, Havana [illegible], with sugar, cigars and tobacco to [illegible]. [illegible] heavy weather, lost bulwarks, [illegible], fell in with the schr. [illegible] Me., Capt. Harper, from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal, bound to Boston. She was in a sinking condition. Took off the captain and crew, six in number, and brought them to this port. Some of the crew were badly frostbitten. Capt. Harper states that on the [illegible] experienced a heavy gale from N. N. E. to E. N. W., which blew away sails and sprung a leak. [illegible] night to windward, supposed to be a vessel on fire.

Brig Edward, (of St. George, Me.,) Frost, [illegible] Dec. 6, with logwood and coffee to A. G. Rogers & Co. Experienced heavy weather, lost sails, &c. Dec. 14, off Hatteras, in a squall from W. N. W., lost [illegible] in Chesapeake Bay, lost [illegible].

Brig Florist, (Br.,) Brown, Turks Island, 22 days, with salt, to Middleton & Co. Had very heavy weather last 14 days on the coast, lost sails, spars, &c. A number of the crew are badly frostbitten.

Brig Favorite Lass, (Br.,) Bezeell, Turks Island, [illegible], with salt to Roome & Dimridie, [illegible]. [illegible] Gulf Stream passed schr. [illegible], of New-York, loaded with wood and abandoned.

Schr. Albe, Taylor, Wilmington, N. C., 14 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell. Dec. 25, lat. 39 07, lon. 72 40, experienced a heavy gale from N. N. W., [illegible] flying jibboom, maintrysail, [illegible], lost deck load, and [illegible]. Dec. 26, lat. 36 40, lon. 71 40, fell in with brig [illegible] Stratton, from Boston for Bucksville, [illegible], with both masts gone, and rudder, the sea making a complete breach over her. Took from her the captain and six seamen, and brought them to this port. Dec. 27, lat. 37, lon. 71, saw a bark with a signal of distress flying; the sea running so high, and the wind blowing heavy, could not render her any assistance.

Schr. Mississippi, (of Hampden, Me.,) Treat, [illegible] Hayti Dec. 2, with mahogany and logwood to H. Bowker & Greaves—vessel to Pillsbury & Sandford. [illegible] with bark Girard, for Boston, and brig Foster, for Philadelphia. Dec. 22, Cape May bearing W. [illegible], in a gale from N. W., lost part of deck load of logwood, split sails, &c.

Schr. Reeves, Bacon, Baltimore 4 ds., with wheat to M. Stetson.

Schr. Ann, Cole, Petersburg via Hampton Roads 10 ds., with flour to J. Hunter & Co. Experienced heavy weather, stove bulwarks, galley, &c. Dec. 28, lat. 38 14, lon. 73 20, spoke schr. Dr. H. H. Baker, from Virginia for New-York, short of provisions—supplied her.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Hooper, Wilmington 8 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter. Experienced heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Schr. Ann and Susan, Myers, Charleston 9 ds., with cotton to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. W. D. Pitts, Jones, Berlin, with corn to A. H. Havens.

Schr. Assistance, Willets, Berlin, with corn to A. G. Havens.

Schr. Langdon, Gilmore, Savannah, with cotton, bound to Boston. Anchored in the lower Bay this morning.

Schr. R. Borden, Arnold, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. Preble, Steel, Millbridge, with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Sea Bird, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. Santic, Clark, Westery, Rhode Island.

Schr. C. W. Pratt, Boston.

Schr. Era, Chamberlain, Boston.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Bearse, Boston.

Schr. Ann D. Osborne, Georgetown via Long Island Sound, 16 days, with flour to Mott Bodell. The A. D. experienced very heavy weather, split sails, lost anchor, &c.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence.

Sloop Isaac H. Borden, Wallace, Fall River.

Propeller Caledonia, Layfield, Baltimore 36 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Propeller J. N. Harris, Smith, New-London.

Propeller Pelican, Aulrich, Providence.

Sailed.

Bark Tetherton, (Br.,) Dale, for St. Johns, N. B.

Bark Maria Morton, Bulkley, for Savannah.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 31—Arr., ships [illegible], Calcutta; Carl August, Hamburg; Caldera and New-York, Savannah; William, New-Orleans; [illegible] light and Golden Rule, Smyrna; [illegible], Buenos Ayres; Edwin, Montevideo.

Spoken—Dec. 22, lat. 38, lon. 70 30, brig Queen of the South, from New-York for Rio Grande.

Dec. 27, lat. 39 35, lon. 70, bark Greenfield, with loss of rudder, and in want of a steamer.

The bark Greenfield, Folansbee, (which is probably the same vessel,) sailed from Manila Aug. 25, for New-York.

P. M.—Arr., Dec. 31, ships Himalaya, Calcutta; [illegible], New-Orleans; New-York, Savannah; [illegible], Cadiz; Oxonbridge, Calcutta; [illegible], Buenos Ayres; Edwin, Montevideo; Golden Rule and Starlight, Smyrna; Howland, Marseilles; [illegible], Hannah Secor, and Oak, Philadelphia; brigs [illegible], Aux Cayes; Monticello, Port-au-Prince; Boston, Charleston; A. Adams, Wilmington, N. C.; Russian, Baltimore; Galena, Avondale, Stephen Young, and Wm. H. Groves, Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 4, lat. 6 32 S., lon. 32 [illegible], Dr. [illegible], from Liverpool for Calcutta.

Nov. 25, off Cape St. Augustine, a large Am. ship, bound S., showing a blue and yellow signal, with letters C and W in it.

Nov. 30, lat. 34 54, lon. 9 12 N., whaling bark Byron of New-Bedford, bound home.

Dec. 26, lat. 37 57, lon. 71 51, ship William, of Bath, for Boston.

No date, off Charleston, ship Harry of the West from New-Orleans for Liverpool.

Foreign Ports.

At Cape Haytien, Dec. 6, schr. Maria L. Davis, for Boston in 3 ds.; Springhill, do.; Andover, for New-York, [illegible].

Left at Jeremie, brig Umpire, Baughan, for Boston in about 20 ds.; schr. Fearless, (of Plymouth,) Adams, do., in 18 ds.